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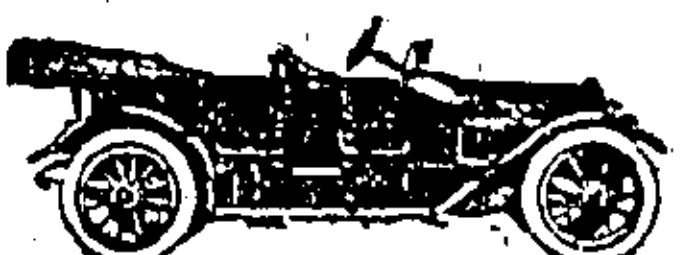
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

VIEWS AND NEWS OF HAVAR.

LONDON, June 26.

The Supreme Council has sent a sharp message to Berlin asking Bauer and Ebert to nominate and despatch a plenipotentiary to Versailles.

The Council of Three may be forced to send an ultimatum asking them to comply within a given number of hours in order to put an end to their dilatory tactics.

The French Minister of Marine has made the statement to the Senate Naval Commission that the scuttled fleet represented for France a means of recuperating her naval losses during the war. France would exact the full reparation to which she is entitled. M. Clemenceau, in a conversation with French Deputies, stated that the war is not ended although one signature is given. The fate of the east remains to be settled. The questions concerning Turkey and Bulgaria will require at least six months. Consequently a state of siege continues. A French inter-federal cartel representing miners, railwaymen, sailors, dockers, builders, metal and transport workers has rejected the suggestion of the Paris metal workers now striking for a general stoppage of work throughout France.

IN GERMANY.

SERIOUS RAILWAY STRIKE.

BERLIN, June 27.
Railway traffic is paralyzed owing to the strike. Herr Noske's decree irritated the railwaymen, who now threaten to hold up the food-trains. The government has imprisoned a thousand revolutionaries. The Minister for Railways informed the representatives of the railwaymen that the finances of the country prevented the concession of their demands but they and the whole nation would benefit by the reduction of food prices and the establishment of fixed rations, to which the government meant to apply 1,500,000,000 marks in the next three months.

COPENHAGEN, June 28.
The authorities at Bochum, Prussia, repelled plundering crowds with machine-guns and hand-grenades. Disturbances are also reported at Hanover. Troops have arrived outside Hamburg, instructed not to negotiate except on a basis of unconditional submission and surrender of all arms.

MASONIC PEACE CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

PERMANENT MEMORIAL PROPOSED.

LONDON, June 28.
The Masonic peace celebration at the Albert Hall yesterday was attended by craftsmen from everywhere in the empire, also from America. The varied regalia made a wonderful colour picture. Lord Amphil presided in the absence of the Duke of Connaught due to illness. An address to the King congratulating him on the triumph of his arms was agreed to and a message from the Duke of Connaught was read, hoping the day would be commemorated by the erection of a perpetual memorial to peace by providing the metropolis of the empire with a meeting place worthy of the history and traditions of the United Grand Lodge of England.

NECROLOGY.

LONDON, June 28.
The South African High Commissioner, the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, is dead at the age of 62.

The Hon. Sir John McCall, M.D., LL.D., Agent General in London for Tasmania, is dead.
[The late High Commissioner for the Union of S.A. was born in Cape Colony, a brother of the famous writer Olive Schreiner. He was a barrister and from 1885 to 1891 a Parliamentary Draftsman. He was a member of Mr. Rhodes' second ministry, and twice Attorney-General. From 1898 to 1900 he was Prime Minister for Cape Colony.—Ed., C.M.]

HUNGARY.

LONDON, June 28.
A message from Budapest says the Allied governments have warned the government not to carry out extreme measures against the counter-revolutionaries, on the ground that they merely fought for ideas and principles deviating from the Hungarian government's. Bela Kun has indignantly replied.

SILVER.

LONDON, June 27.
Silver is quoted 53 1/2 to 53 3/4. There are American selling orders. The market is steady.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CHINA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

SIGNS WITH RESERVATION.

PARIS, July 2.

The Temps learns that in order to avoid an increase of trouble for China, the Chinese delegation will sign the treaty only on condition of maintaining her reservation as regards the cession of German rights over the province of Shantung to Japan.

CHINA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

PEKING, July 2.
Uncertainty, based on anxious apprehension, exists in Peking, and indeed, in China as a whole, whether the Chinese delegates have actually signed the Peace Treaty or not. A wireless message from Lyons reports that the Chinese delegates signed themselves from the signature ceremony, but otherwise no intelligence has reached Peking.

Previously the Government had instructed the delegates to sign, at the same time leaving them free to exercise their discretion, but on Thursday last instructions were sent to them not to sign unless with a reservation in regard to Shantung.

Prior to this instruction so many telegraphic appeals reached the President that he felt it a matter of national unanimity, and that if the Treaty were signed by the Chinese Delegates a situation would be created which would constitute a constant source of irritation.

TSINGTAU AS AN OPEN WOUND.

The Chinese Government, in declining to sign, only makes a reservation with regard to Tsingtau; it accepts everything else.

China desires to make full reparation to Japan by the repayment of money advanced under secret contracts, but China does not feel justified in definitely signing away her rights in Shantung which, by the provision of International Law, have accrued to China since August, 1917. China feels that it would not be safe to sign, especially in view of the fact that the situation should arise over Shantung which would keep an open wound like that of Alsace-Lorraine in the case of France.

HOW CHINA WILL QUALIFY FOR THE LEAGUE.

The Chinese delegates will sign the treaty with Austria to which the League of Nations is attached, thereby becoming a member of the League.

China is not animated by hostility to Japan, but by the necessity of keeping her territory intact.
At present it is not known whether the instructions reached Paris in time.

ARMS FOR "THE SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY."

A contract has been signed with the Mitsui Company by the Chinese Ministry for the Navy for the supply of arms for the suppression of piracy in various parts of China.

The Government has requested the Powers to rescind the arms embargo, but it is not likely that the Powers will agree.

IS IT A MILITARY MANOEUVRE?

Popular opinion believes that these arms are required for Hsu Shu-chen's expedition to Mongolia, which is regarded as a military manoeuvre in the interests of the National Defence Army and as not required by the circumstances in Mongolia, which is quiet and not threatened by Bolsheviks.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

K.C.C. "A" v. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

This match was played on the K.C.C. courts on Wednesday, the K.C.C. winning by 18 games.

Scores:—
Abraham and Manley, K.C.C., beat Rumbahn and Yvanovitch, 7-4; beat Crook and Ismail, 6-5; beat Kay and Forster, 8-3.

Stapleton and de Souza, K.C.C., beat Rumbahn and Yvanovitch, 6-5; beat Crook and Ismail, 7-4; beat Kay and Forster, 8-3.
Lindell and Blackburn, K.C.C., lost to Rumbahn and Yvanovitch, 8-6; lost to Crook and Ismail, 6-8; beat Kay and Forster, 6-5.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major G. H. Wakeman, V.D., Acting Administrative Commandant.

STRENGTH.

No. 134 Pte. A. Aitchison, "D" Company, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, from July 25, 1919.

PROMOTION.

No. 269 Corporal C. W. Jeffries, "A" Company, to be Sergeant, dated June 25, 1919.

LEAVE.

Sergt. A. W. Bliss, "B" Coy., is granted 3 months' leave from 3.7.19. L. Bomb. A. H. Carroll, Arty. Coy., is granted 12 months' leave from 1.8.19. Spr. W. A. Cornell, Eng. Coy., is granted 12 months' leave from 1.7.19. Pte. A. E. Paine, "B" Coy., is granted 2 months' leave from 5.7.19. Pte. W. Kay, "A" Coy., is granted 7 weeks' leave from 29.7.19. Gr. W. L. Handyside, Arty. Coy., is granted 7 weeks' leave from 29.7.19. Pte. A. H. Crook, "A" Coy., is granted 7 weeks' leave from 28.7.19. Spr. J. H. Seth, Eng. Coy., is granted 10 weeks' leave from 31.7.19. Pte. N. Burns, Mounted Section, is granted 12 months' leave, to date from day of departure. Pte. E. E. de W. Abney, "A" Coy., is granted 12 months' leave from 15.8.19.

EQUIPMENT BOARD.
The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 to 6 p.m. on the following dates:—Monday, 7th July; Tuesday, 15th July; Friday, 25th July, and Tuesday, 5th August.

Orders for Artillery Company by Major J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

Sunday, 6th July.—10.30 a.m. At Belchers Battery. Examination by the I. G. of new Layers of both half Companies.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain R. Hall.

D.E.L. INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES.

Recruits will parade for D.E.L. instruction under R. E. Instructors at Belchers at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, 9th July. These classes are obligatory for all who have not passed for the "Proficient" (1.) rating. Officer on duty: Captain R. Hall.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major Wakeman, V.D., Officer Commanding.

"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 8th July.—5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 10th July.—5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 7th July.—5.15 p.m. At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 9th July.—5.15 p.m. At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, as above.

Friday, 11th July.—5.15 p.m. At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, as above.

Sunday, 13th July.—7.00 a.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, as detailed by Company Commander.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 8th July.—5.15 p.m. At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 10th July.—5.15 p.m. At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Orders for Cadet Company by Lieut. A. O. Brown.

PARADE—BATHING.

Launch will leave Blake Pier on Wednesday, 9th July and call at Kowloon 10 minutes later.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps, Hongkong, July 4, 1919.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

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Bexine Ltd., (Leather-cloth).
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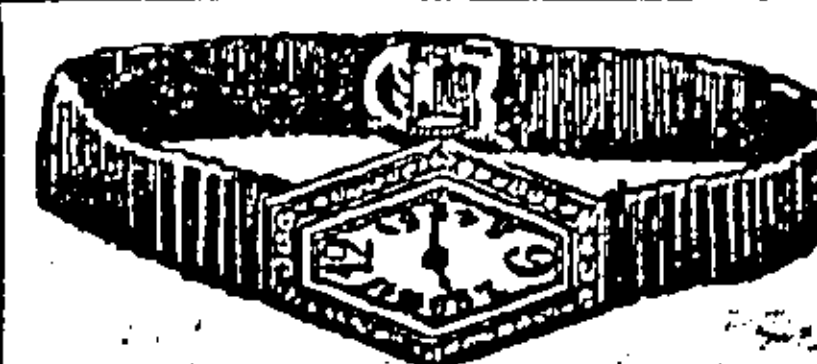
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Instantly Allays Irritation and Cures after a few applications.

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Tel. 345.

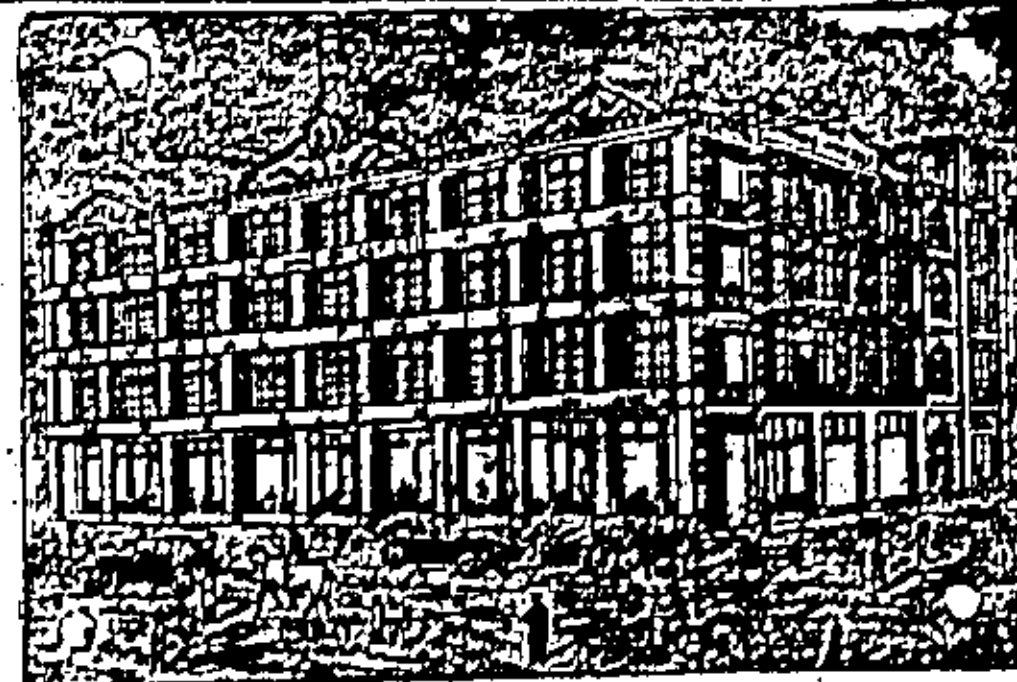


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FROM this date until further notice
Mr. GEORGE HERBERT
ELLIOTT has been appointed Acting
Local Manager of the Hongkong
Branch of this Company.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Manager for China.
Hongkong, July 3, 1919.



NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception
of those of Chinese race desiring to
leave the Colony should apply in
person between the hours of 9 A.M. to
5 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily at the
PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register their
names under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1913. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

WISEMAN'S

delicious
ICE CREAMS
in various flavours
can be sent out ready
for serving
For
PICNIC, TIFFIN.

DINNER PARTIES.

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D. M. GOODALL,
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EASTMAN'S KODAK
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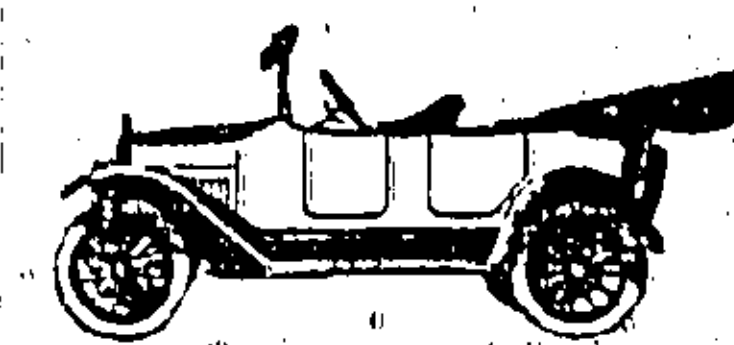
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The Natural Milk Food for Infants,
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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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A New Shipment direct from
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65 cents per lb.

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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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V.O.S.

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FINEST LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY.

EXTRA SPECIAL

FINEST LIQUEUR

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CALDECK, MACGREGOR

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The "Three Castles"

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Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Mag-
nums is the same bright
Virginia tobacco found in
ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size
makes the Magnums a fuller,
richer cigarette
while retaining
all the mild flavor
of the smaller
cigarette.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

THIEVES GET IN AT 7TH TRY.

Search is being made for thieves who
broke into the shop of Mr. C. J.
Eklund, tailor, 45, Great Russell-
street, W.C. 1, and stole a box of
clothes which they removed in a taxi-
cab.

No fewer than six previous at-
tempts had been made, and after
each the police were informed and
the locks strengthened. At the
seventh attempt the thieves, who
arrived at 2.30 a.m., smashed the
window and a glass screen inside.

A policeman near by saw the
taxi cab drive off, but at which no
importance to it. A second lot of
clothes had been removed to the gar-
age, but the thieves did not return
for it.

OFFICER SENT TO PRISON.

Leut. Arthur Venables Clarke, 25,
R.A.F., was charged on remand at
Kew-street court yesterday with
stealing a trench coat, belonging to
Leut. C. D. Long, R.A.F.

Leut. Long issued the coat from
his room at the Imperial Hotel on
March 20, and later the same day
saw Clarke wearing it in the door-
way of the hotel.

Clarke was further charged with
obtaining £10, £5, and £3 by worth-
less cheques. He pleaded guilty to
all the charges, and was sentenced
to six months in the second division.

An official of Messrs. Cox's Bank
said that before Clarke's account was
closed some 70 or 80 of his cheques
presented in Egypt were returned,
and since then about 60 cheques had
been presented.

BALLET-GIRL'S DILEMMA.

Having to decide whether to ac-
cept a job at a wage less than her
Government unemployment dona-
tion, a dancing girl at Leeds solved
the problem by taking both.

The girl, Daisy Wood, 18, was
consequently charged at Leeds
police-court with obtaining from the
Ministry of Labour £1 13s. 4d. by
false pretences. The prosecution
said she had drawn the out-of-work
money while being actually in work
as a ballet girl in the Grand Theatre
pantomime at the weekly wage of
£1 2s. 6d.

On the girl's behalf it was stated
that she had worked three years on
unemployment, and that by appearing in
the pantomime she was actually
earning less money than she would
have done had she been out of em-
ployment, and drawn the out-of-work
donation.

This was commented upon by the
stipendiary magistrate, who in the
circumstances fined her £3, or in
default one month's imprisonment.

SEARCH IN BELGIUM FOR J.P.

A King's Bench Divisional Court
granted an application on behalf of
Capt. W. H. Mann for relief in re-
spect of his failure to send to the
clerk of the Wilts County Council
within 28 days of his election as
county councillor for North Bradley
and Hilforton, Wilts, a return of his
expenses, together with a declaration
that he was a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Wootton said the ground of
the defence was that Capt. Mann at
the time of the election was in Bel-
gium, where he was attending to
General Haking. He made every
effort to find a Justice of the Peace
in Belgium, but without success.

WOMEN'S RETORT TO PASTOR.

The New York matrons who organ-
ized the charity dance recently given
at the Hotel Marlborough, New York,
are much annoyed with Pastor
Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist
Church, who in the pulpit one Sun-
day fiercely assailed the dance as an
example of moral leprosy.

Mrs. Mortimer, a prominent New
York hostess, is one of the few
women willing to answer Dr. Straton's
attack. She said she was pres-
ent at the ball, and thought it
beautiful, besides being a wonderful
success.

Mrs. Gary, a great patron of char-
ity entertainments, said: "Perhaps
Doctor Straton is not used to seeing
women in evening dress."

FARMERS ON STRIKE.

The chief land agents of Hamp-
shire and Wiltshire have told the Cen-
tral Wages Board that forestry must
cease and that ditch land will revert
to grass if wages are raised accord-
ing to the new tariff. This suicidal
policy, which vastly reduces the
essential productivity of the land, is
now actually proceeding in a variety
of districts, solely with a view to
lower the wages bill," says the Daily
Mail.

"All this is very bad for the
country, and whoever is at bottom
responsible for the rebellion deserves
badly of the nation. Farmers have
received, and are receiving, the big-
gest boni ever given to a special
class. Profits in 1917 were enor-
mous, and grain of any sort should
still yield a big return. If wages
have doubled, so have prices of pro-
duce."

"As to the agricultural labourer,
he is no better off to-day than he
was in the old days, and a rise of
his wages is more likely, and more
just, than a fall. Everyone concern-
ed with the land must face this
fact."

JUDGE'S SYMPATHY.

Seth Thompson, a collier, was sen-
tenced to six months' imprisonment
in the second division at Liverpool
Assizes for attempting to murder
Agnes Wells, who had told him she
no longer cared for him.

Thompson said he was suffering
from an eye affection, which threat-
ened blindness.

Mr. Justice Sherman said he felt
sorry for the prisoner.

COLD TEA AT 11s. A BOTTLE.

For selling a bottle of cold tea,
which she declared to be whisky, for
11s., Ethel Mary Griffin, 30, of 192,
Kendal-road, Small Heath, Birming-
ham, who pleaded guilty, was ordered
to pay £10 or go to prison for 31
days. She paid the fine and re-
mained 11s.

When arrested Griffin was stated
to have said, "I never thought I
should be caught. I've been a fool,
but I've only sold 5 bottles."

For the defence Mr. A. Hall
Wright said the woman had read of
similar cases and the practice seem-
ed to have possessed a fascination
for her.

OFFICERS' WHISKY RATION.

Owing, it was stated before the
Newport (Isle of Wight) magistrates,
to officers at Parkhurst Barracks
being rationed to two large whiskies
each daily during the whisky short-
age, Captain Norman Kidson, a mil-
itary officer, went to a Newport grocer
named Vibert and obtained during
prohibited hours a bottle of Irish
whisky, required for a journey.

The defence was that owing to the
shop clock being wrong and the
assistant thinking it was Friday in-
stead of Saturday, the whisky was
supplied by mistake.

The magistrates fined Captain Kid-
son and the grocer £2 each for a
breach of the Liquor Control Order.

THE BELLS OF ST. CLEMENT'S.

"Oranges and lemons,"
Say the bells of St. Clement's.
"Lend me five farthings,"
Say the bells of St. Martin's.
"When will you pay me?"
Say the bells of Old Bailey.
"When I am rich,"
Say the bells of Shoreditch.
"When will that be?"
Say the bells of Stepney.

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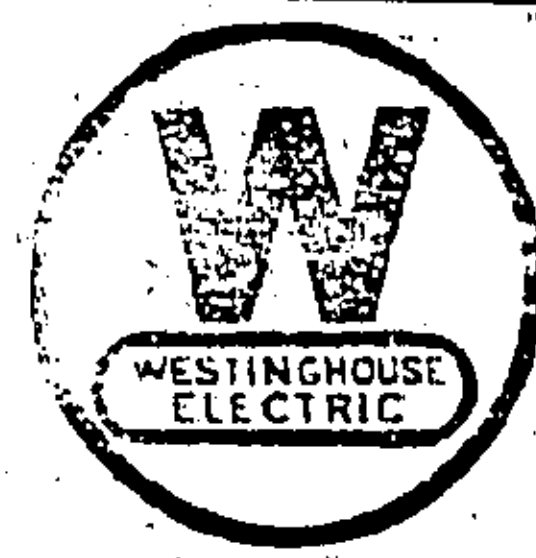
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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

SATURDAY,

July 5, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDY CLOTHING & EFFECTS.

Four Saxtons,
One Surveyors Level,
One Surveyors Hand Level,
2 Black books of Hongkong and Maps,
And
A number of lots of Ship's Stores, consisting of Canned Fruits, Fish, Meats, &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

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(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

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Two Remington Typewriters No. 10 and 11 respectively,

Three Underwood Typewriters No. 3,

One Royal Typewriter,

One Smith Bros.,

Also
about 400 yards mosquito net
300 yards bed sheeting.

Terms:—Cash.

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Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

MONDAY,

July 7, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,

at The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Premises—

Kowloon Godown, G.

MILD ROUND STEEL BARS.

50 tons 1/2"

30 " 5/8"

15 " 3/4"

25 " 1 1/8"

25 " 7/8"

30 " 1"

40 " 1 1/8"

50 " 1 3/8"

10 " 1 9/16"

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(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

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A complete wireless receiver (crystal detector)

Also
A well made Electrical Measuring Instrument

And
One Galvanometer with case.

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TO LET—First Floor Masonic Hall Annex. Suitable for OFFICES. Formerly Italian Consulate. Apply to: Secretary, c/o Masonic Hall.

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TO LET—A FURNISHED FLAT, in Nathan Road Kowloon, for 3 months or more, suitable for a Young Married Couple or Bachelors' Mess. Apply Box 1130, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO LET—A FLAT in Prince's Buildings. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET FURNISHED from 1st July, No. 7 Mountain View, The Peak. Apply to W. L. PATTEN, DEN, GILMAN & CO., LTD., 84, Des Voeux Road, Central.

TO LET—A 5-roomed HOUSE in Morden Villas, Kowloon. Furnished for 13 months No. 87 The Peak (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and bath-rooms, hot and cold water, Dining room, Drawing room, Sitting room and usual office and servants' quarters, also large garden. Possession 15th July.

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SPORTING MEN AND PARS.

England beat Scotland by 4 goals to 3 at Hampden Park, Glasgow, on May 3. Gilmord and Puddifoot scored a brace of goals each for England. Wilson scored two (one a penalty) and Morton one goal for Scotland. There were over 80,000 persons and the gate receipts were over £3,350.

In the Birchfield Harriers' "Victory" athletic meeting on the County Ground, Birmingham, on May 3, the Surrey Athletic Club (National Champions) scored a double success by winning the one mile relay race and the two miles team race, the Lozells Harriers being second, and the Birchfield Harriers third in the first-mentioned event and the Birchfield Harriers second and Surrey Harriers third in the long race. A. J. Tibbatts, Rover Cycling Club, won the half-mile cycling handicap with 42 yards' start in 1min. 17 2/5sec., and the one mile running handicap went to J. B. Keeper (Canadians), 90 yards' start, in 4min. 25 2/5sec.

Promoted by the Road Walking Association, a 12 miles open amateur walking race, held at Snaresbrook on May 3, was won by A. M. W. Hehir (L.A.F.), with the net time of 1h. 39 min. 40 2/5sec. The first prize in the sealed handicap went to H. C. Bentham, Herne H. Harriers, who finished fifth in the level race.

James Ockenden, of the West Drayton Club, has been appointed golf professional to the Raynes Park Club, Wimbledon, in succession to the late Tom Bill. He was professional at Greystones for four years, and at Wembley for four years prior to attaching himself to the West Drayton Club.

The chief bout at the Ring recently, in which the bantam-weights Alf Mansfield, of Aldgate, and Young Baker, of Liverpool, were engaged ended in the second round. Mansfield was hit low, but proceeded to fight. He sent his opponent to the floor with a right clip. Baker, in falling, twisted his ankle, and failed to resume. Mansfield was declared the winner. In a fifteen-round contest between Seanan Hayes, of Boston, and Dick Moss, of Leeds, on points. In another fifteen-round contest, George Clark, of Barnsley, beat Charlie Ward, of Hackney, who retired in the fifth round.

Hockington tennis results:—Ladies' Open Doubles.—Final Round: Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mrs. Lawrence, w.o.; Mrs. Sutherland and Mrs. E. Ryan scratched.

Gentlemen's Singles Handicap.—Final Round: B. L. C. Norton (2-6) beat W. D. Urwick (30.1). 6-1, 5-7, 6-1.

Ladies' Singles Handicap.—Final Round: Miss A. Carvel (30), w.o.; Miss E. Winston (30.1) scratched.

Gentlemen's Doubles Handicap.—Final Round: L. Raymond and B. L. C. Norton (scratch) beat F. W. Donisthorpe and E. A. Miller (1-0). 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

Ladies' Doubles Handicap.—Final Round: Miss H. L. Gunn and Miss E. Winston (30.2) and Mrs. Black and Miss D. Saxelby (30) divided.

Mixed Doubles.—Final Round: M. J. G. Ritchie and Mrs. Larcombe beat G. L. Patterson and Mrs. Sutherland, 2-0, 7-5, 8-6.

Mixed Doubles Handicap.—Final Round: Major Caldwell and Miss E. Tighe (15.3) beat W. D. Urwick and Miss A. Carvel (30), 6-4, 0-1.

The gold medal for the "Victory" Tournament of the Western Section of the Professional Golfers' Association, played at Vauxhall Hall on May 8, went to E. Whitcombe, the professional to the Westwood, Doughty and County Golf Club, Doughty. In the first of the two rounds of the tournament Whitcombe did a score of 77, while in the afternoon he accomplished a round with four strokes fewer—only four above Bird's record for the course.

J. Horn (Weston-super-Mare) was second with 82—87—100, and C. H. Golets (Broadstone) third with 81—87—171.

In the open half-mile handicap at the Highgate Harriers' sports at Funnell Park on May 8, A. G. Hill, the four miles ex-champion, won from three yards in 1min. 53 1/5sec.

Mr. F. Bradshaw, son of the secretary of the Southern League, was on May 3, appointed manager of the Swansea Town Association Football Club. The final selection lay between Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Kent, secretary of the Watford Club.

In a 20-rounds contest at the Blackfriars Ring on May 8, Rowland Todd, of Marylebone, beat Alf Craig, of Aldgate, on points.

In the final of the Amateur Tennis championship, at Queen's Club, London, on May 8, E. M. Baerlein (holder) beat Captain Vane Pennell 0-1, 0-3, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3.

Newman beat Inman in their billiards match of 10,000 up on May 8, by 1,075 points. He received 2,000 start.

At Paris on May 4, the New Zealand Rugby team that won the Service championship beat a picked French side by 10 points to 10. The Frenchmen were leading at half-time by 8 points to 0.

The Belgian Army beat the British Army at soccer at Stamford Bridge on May 3, by two goals to one.

SINGAPORE MUTINY MEDAL.

Truth still continues to receive protests from leading people at Singapore against the churlish refusal of the War Cabinet to include the Straits Settlements among the theatres of war defined in Army Order 20 of 1919 for the purpose of the 1914-15 star. There certainly was more fighting during the lengthened operations against the mutineers, and in the Kelantan campaign, than there was in the one day's campaign at Shalk Sadeh on November 10, or in the bloodless occupation of Admiralty islands on November 21. Both Sir Arthur Young and General Ridout have made strong official representations on the subject to the Colonial Secretary and Truth is not without hope that Mr. Churchill will take up the matter with the War Cabinet. The feeling is very strong in Singapore and especially among the local volunteers who took so prominent a part in both operations and feel the slight put upon them. What, we might add, about the M.S.V.R. who broke the back of the mutiny before any of the other troops appeared upon the scene? says the Straits Echo.

MR. JAMES KERFOOT.

Mr. James Kerfoot leaves for England on the R.M.S. "Empress of Japan," retiring from the service of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., after many years in China, during which he has established for himself a prominent position in cotton spinning circles.

Mr. Kerfoot was born in 1870 and after leaving school received a thorough grounding in the profession which he had decided to adopt. Before he had reached the age of 21 years he was already managing the weaving mills of Messrs. John Leach & Sons, Ltd. Stalybridge, in which there were nearly 3,000 looms. Seven years later he came out to the East where his work is too well known and appreciated to need description here.

In leaving Shanghai Mr. Kerfoot takes with him the esteem of not only his fellow Britons, but also the large circle of Chinese with whom he came in contact. He has done great work for Great Britain and China during his lengthy stay in the East and we are expressing the hope of all when, in wishing him goodbye, we add the hope that in England he will find further work to carry through as successfully as he has his task in China.—From a Shanghai paper.

INFANTILE INDIGESTION.

In babies and very young children indigestion is caused by errors in diet, frequently by over feeding. Its symptoms are loss of appetite, peevishness, wind, vomiting, furred tongue, bad breath, hicough and restless nights. The best treatment is Baby's Own Tablets, which clear away the offending matter and sweeten the stomach. With proper attention to the diet they effect a prompt cure.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are the most valuable medicine you can have in a nursery. They are guaranteed free from opiates and absolutely harmless, and are a remedy for teething troubles, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever and worms. They promote a healthy appetite, restful sleep and regular development.

Sold by chemists, or by mail at 60 cents the vial by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Bechen Road, Shanghai.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

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CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PROMETHEUS,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after July 3.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 9, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before July 23, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, July 4, 1919.

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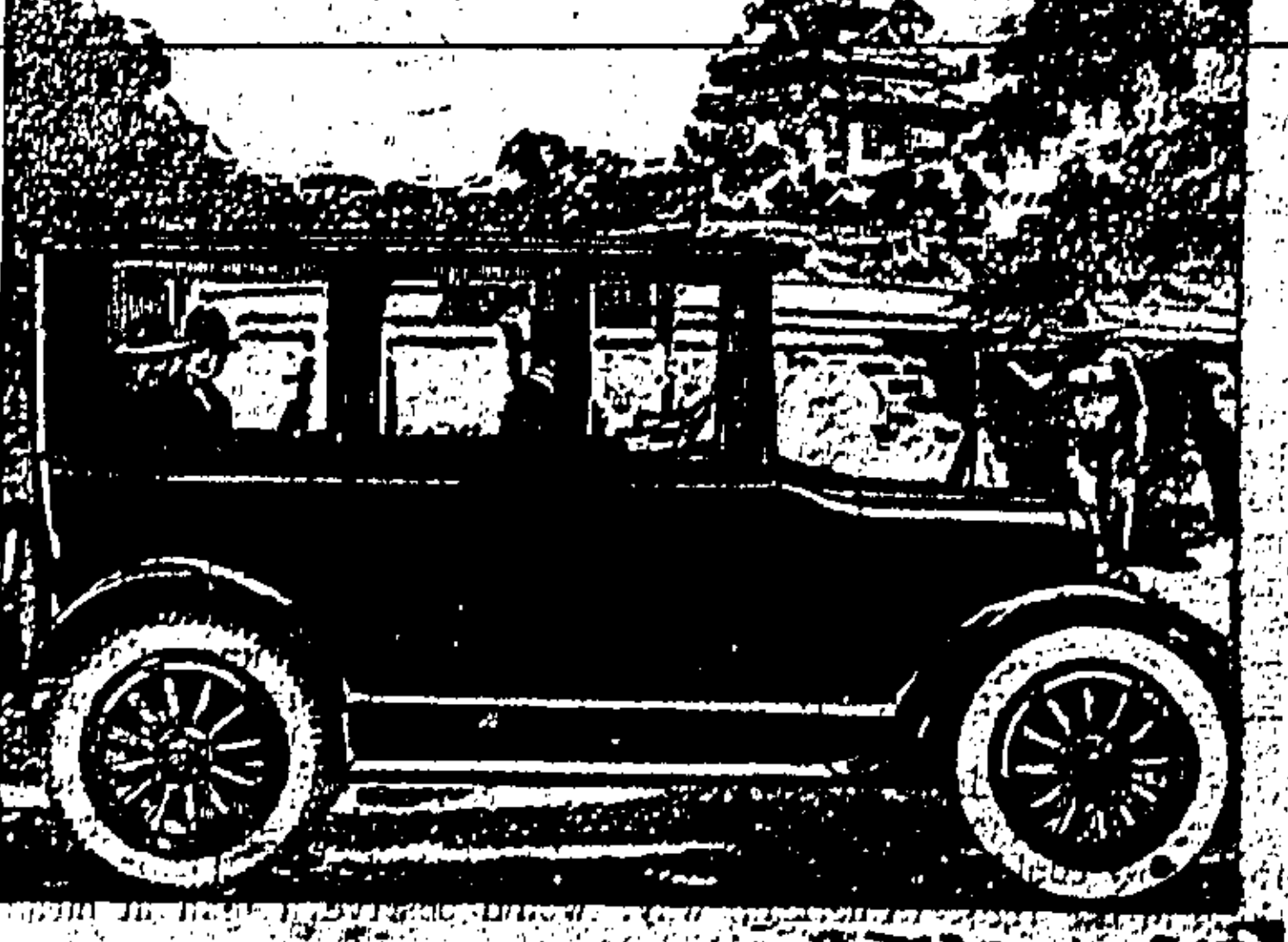
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Look at an Overland—a glance will convince you of its excess value. See the Model 90 Touring Sedan, for example (illustrated). There is nothing in the world like it for all-year-round utility. May be instantly closed in case of sudden storm and as quickly opened again from end to end. Big four-inch tyres, great reserve engine power, fine appearance; simple control, comfortable, long-lasting. And it is completely equipped—ready for the road.

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JUST RECEIVED
A large Consignment
OF

Semi-trimmed
STRAW HATS.

Dainty Muslin

and
LACE HATS

also
SMART MODELS.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1919.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

To-day the rebels of our American colonies have been once more glorifying in their successful Bolshevism. [Humorous.] They have been repeating words about the tyranny of the English King which would sound shocking up the Peak. [Ditto.] Their professions of "decent regard for the opinion of mankind" does not extend to that sort of Englishman in the guise of an independent Power with a separate (and rather pretty) flag, they flaunt their freedom and their power in our faces. Yet we are not annoyed. Some of us will so far forget our patriotism and our loyal principles as to go and drink their champagne, smoke their cigars, and shake hands with them. Queer. Another of Time's whirligigs.

Facing his stern father, with the hatchet still in his hand, and the mutilated cherry tree at his elbow, George Washington decided that in the circumstances it was no use wasting a lie. He said he did it. He has gained the indulgence of history in the same way. He rebelled against his King, and the goods are still on him, so we forgive him. For they are good goods.

The millennium has not yet reached the United States. It is not even scheduled, or skeduled. But residence in the land of the Stars and Stripes can teach even an Englishman that the English government is not perfect. Both English and American ought to revere the other George, too. If it hadn't been for George Grenville and his Stamp Act, the little argument between George III and George Washington might have been postponed *sine die*, and by George! if there had been no Uncle Sam to intervene in this war, where would we have been to-day?

In expressing admiration for these still unpunished rebels, we are not actuated by disloyalty. (That's for the Peak folk.) Still less are we being guilty of the Englishman's fault of praising tactlessly in a patronizing manner. The Englishman who has lived under the American flag has had to envy the Americans a good many features that we haven't got, as well as their emancipation from "some that we have." This is not the appropriate day to particularize. Here in Hongkong to-day they are our guests. We would like to share with them in their very proper rejoicing, and to enhance their happiness, if we only could, by saying the right thing in the right (American) way.

You know what the American said at a British celebration. Called upon to say a few words, he said:

It was a grand old hen that hatched the American Eagle.

They seem to have a special knack of terse and picturesque expression, which we rather envy them. It found its supreme type and culmination in Mark Twain, as much of a giant, in his own unique way, as our Shakespeare, and for some of us much easier reading. From their earliest days—from the pre-revolution period of Benjamin Franklin's almanack—this people has cultivated humour with the most excellent results. It not only permeates their conversation and ideas to the brightening of social intercourse. It affects their politics, and saves them from a good deal of pompous error. As business men they gain by it, because in order to speak quickly a man must grasp a point quickly and see shrewdly. Nor does it stand in the way of a high seriousness where such is desirable and proper. We all know what ideals are theirs and how much a part of their lives they are. In Woodrow Wilson they have a spokesman who has been able to make that aspect of Americanism plain to the least observant of us.

We congratulate them on the proud position among the nations that they hold on this anniversary of their independence. We wish them success in the pursuit of the ideal that has put them where they are, and which should, if earnestly and sincerely followed, without turning away after false gods as the Germans did, put them higher yet. It is a mighty fine eagle that our old hen hatched.

SATYRIASIS.

A correspondent from Canton makes a suggestion to-day that the Government is unlikely to take seriously. If it were, we should have to oppose it or demand a modification. We do not want to see one particular kind of criminal case tried by a jury of doctors. If that were admissible we should want every Court of Justice and every case in it in the same hands, because every aberration of human conduct has a pathological meaning. Every man is a satyr, that is to say, half man and half beast, and in what our correspondent calls "sexology" the doctors are as much at sea as an ordinary jury. Some of the Freidians, some are not. There is an intimate if obscure relationship between crime and the digestive processes. Unlawful acts of all sorts can be traced to unregulated livers. If judges and juries and policemen were medically trained, it is possible that the law would become more terrible, and men more respectful of it, because the doctor-policeman would observe a man at mealtime,

and charge him with knife and fork conduct calculated to lead to felony. He would run in a man of sedentary habit as an accessory before the act, and every man with a red nose would be arrested on suspicion. Probably no criminal was ever perfectly healthy. The connection between physical irregularities and moral irregularities cannot be denied; but it does not alter in any way the requirements of social life, that the lawless impulses must be controlled, and the uncontrollable suffer for the benefit of the rest. The law is full of unscientific nonsense about motives and willful acts. With the suggested use of doctors, it would be as full of impracticable considerations relating to pathological causes of acts. All that the law can safely take cognizance of are the acts. Even there it has a sufficiently hard job of it, since it cannot always be sure that the acts were committed. Human evidence is tainted, and justice must sometimes take on injustice.

REVOLUTIONARIES.

The warning to the government of Hungary, sent by the Allies as reported by Reuters to-day, is unusual. On the ground that they merely fought for ideas and principles at variance with those of the Hungarians in power, the Allies object to severe measures against the Hungarian counter-revolutionaries. Unusual times excuse unusual steps, but we cannot pretend to be surprised if Bela Kun was indignant. The probability is, of course, that there was no such indignation and no such warning to provoke it. The invention and distortion of news has made wonderful progress in the last five years, and we have arrived almost at the stage where we cannot depend on the approximate truth of any journalistic report. The combined effect of carelessness, ignorance, and haste to be sensational are responsible. Even the Americans, who have filed a declaration about "the consent of the governed" and their right to change any government that does not suit them, in practice vigorously suppress any concerted movement of the sort. As we said a little while ago, the only revolutionary movement that is allowed to be respectable is the one that succeeds, and until success crowns it, it is everything that is bad. Our own people have reached the stage where even to talk of possible alterations is Bolshevism, the modern word for anathema. If Mr. Smilie does not take great care, his ideas will yet get him into trouble. He must not bank too much on this sudden and surprising tenderness of the Allies toward the counter-revolutionaries of Hungary. Let him rather regard the stoppage of the two French demagogues on their way to talk, talk, talk, at the Southport Labour Conference. That is probably more truly indicative of the temper of the time.

SALARIES COMMISSION.

It is not only the workman at Home who finds that the war has made a difference to his private exchequer calling for adjustment. They have had a Commission in Malaya, where Government servants drawing over \$25 a month have been getting a 25 per cent. increase as a temporary measure, with a maximum increase of \$100 a year. Instead of the war bonus, salaries are now to be increased 30 per cent. pending decision on the Public Services Commission's report. The report makes rather startling suggestions, which, however, are likely to be adopted. So far as we know, the figures have not yet been published in the Press, but the *China Mail* has obtained them privately. All the professional men (except schoolmasters) are recommended to be started with \$400 a month, doctors (as older men) \$440, to rise automatically by annual increments of \$25 to \$830 per month, subject to an "efficiency bar" at the \$600 stage. The senior billets, of course, will have higher pay than that. The schoolmasters are to begin at \$300, rising by \$25 to \$400, and by \$20 thereafter to \$660, with the exception of four jobs that are worth from \$700 to \$800. There is Bolshevism even in the Civil Service. A report that Brigadier General Hubback, formerly F.M.S. architect, was to be made the State Engineer of Selangor, although he is "not an engineer," caused a meeting of the engineers at which strong things were said. They even decided to take the step of protesting directly to the Imperial Government, ignoring the local authorities. When are Hongkong salaries to be adjusted to the new conditions?

"BOLSHEVIKISM."

From any text men you can obtain ten different definitions of Socialism, or Christianity, or Beauty, or Art. When it comes to Bolshevism, it seems we get twenty. The following is reproduced, headline and all, just as we clipped it from the *Manchuria Daily News*.

CHINESE BOLSHEVIK PROPAGATOR ENTERS JAPAN.

Dr. Sun yatsen, who had been propagating Bolshevism at Shanghai, sailed from Shanghai to Peking and arrived at Kobe on the 17th per s.s. "Kumano Maru". On arrival there he disappeared and the Hyogo Police are after him.

Now what has the mild little Doctor been up to?

EVIDENCE.

Some well-meaning testotaller at Shanghai puts advertisements in the local papers from time to time, quoting opinions on the evils of Strong Drink. Here is one:

Major General G. M. Ludlow of the U.S. Army had this to say about drink and disease in the tropics:—"The use of intoxicating drinks of any kind in the tropics conduces effectively to attacks from disease. It is believed by this Department that absolute abstinence is imperative. In almost every case of Yellow Fever thus far developed among the American troops in Cuba, it has been found that the patient was in the habit of drinking."

Without saying that the Major was wrong in his conclusion (for abstinence has its known advantages) we do say that the quoted statement is not evidence. As the majority of the soldiers would be non-abstainers, the statistics proved nothing. If they could have shown that a reasonable number were abstainers, and that not one of these was attacked by or succumbed to Yellow Fever, we should have been more impressed.

BANDAGES FOR SIBERIA.

We publish elsewhere to-day an interesting reprint about Siberia's need of hospital stores. Mr. Ralph suggested to the British Red Cross authorities in India some time ago that if they had stores available as a result of demobilization they might transfer them to Siberia, of whose need he is fully aware. So far he has not met reply.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 6 7/16d.

To-day's return shows two cases of plague and one of puerperal fever.

The Portuguese s.s. "Sun Tak" brought 1,200 tons of rice from Saigon yesterday afternoon.

The Dairy Farm has just received a consignment of Daisy Butter and will be able to meet all demands from to-morrow.

The B. & S. s.s. "Kanchow" (Capt. P. H. Cowan) Bangkok arrived yesterday afternoon with 1,600 tons of rice, timber and general cargo.

A thanksgiving service in connection with the conclusion of peace will be held at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception on Sunday next, the 6th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. C. Bond, manager of Messrs. Gande Price & Co., has had to go into hospital again. Mr. Bond is suffering from the same trouble as before, a poisoned arm.

The advocates of the League say wittily that even if it's only half a League, it's half a League onward, to which the opponents naturally contend that half a League is that much too much if it's into the jaws of death, into the mouth of hell. —*Philadelphia North American*.

As showing the cost of living at Home at present, a correspondent informs the *Malay Mail* that a married couple from the F.M.S. had to pay six guineas a week for bed and breakfast at a fifth rate hotel (so called) near Euston. "England," adds the correspondent, "is no place to live in at present, and I believe the continent is even worse. Living is far less expensive in Malaya."

A correspondent writes to the *Times of Malaya*: "The Chinese language is not the least of China's handicaps, which Dr. Lim Boon Keng urged the Chinese to learn in a lecture at Singapore recently. There is no Chinese language spoken and understood throughout China. Northern Chinese often speak in pidgin English to Southern Chinese as the dialects are totally different—and they call each other foreigners. The Mandarin dialect is only understood by those who have studied it, i.e., one or two per cent. of the people."

A correspondent writes in the *Brisbane Courier* as follows:—"Kindly allow me space in your paper to put forward a suggestion re the kissing of the Bible. At the present time, and, in fact, at all times, there are persons who, from a sanitary point of view, object to the bringing of the mouth in contact with articles common to many. Now, could not leaflets (single ones), say with the first chapter of St. John or any other chosen chapter be printed? One of these could be given to a witness and not used again. The cost would be small, and the objection to the other done away with. [The usual way is to hold the book with the thumb up, and to kiss the thumb.] If the thumb be clean the danger is small."

WHEN YOU EAT TOO MUCH.

Distress in the stomach after eating is relieved by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it the next time you eat more than you should. For sale by All Chemists and Stockholders.

OUR AFGHAN POLICY. INDEPENDENT AND FRIENDLY NEIGHBOUR.

The advent of a new ruler on the Afghan throne is an occasion which may lead some of us to think again over the nature of our relations with Afghanistan. In our main policy we shall certainly make the change. In the future, as in the past, we shall preserve the independence of Afghanistan. What we may well consider, though, is the best method of carrying that policy into effect.

Hitherto our method of preserving the independence of Afghanistan has been to pay the ruler a subsidy and present him with arms on condition that he had no relations with anyone but ourselves. The dominant consideration on which our relations with Afghanistan have been based has been the approach of Russia towards India, Russia was a great land Power advancing irresistibly, so it seemed—over the level plains of Central Asia, absorbing one weak Khanate after another, till at length she had come into direct contact with Afghanistan, which country, also, she had tried to bring within the sphere of her influence.

THE GATEWAY TO INDIA.

We were a distant land—Power with a minute Army to all appearances incapable of permanently holding India against so formidable a rival so securely based. By every means at our disposal, therefore, we had to prevent the Russians from establishing themselves in Afghanistan and thus securing the gateway to India. We wanted the warlike Afghans to be a buffer between us and the Russians. It was to our interest, we thought, that Afghanistan should be united, strong, and independent. And this being the Afghan wish also, our interests appeared to be identical. So we gave the Afghan ruler money and arms, and guaranteed his country against invasion on condition that he placed his foreign relations in our hands.

This policy and the method of carrying it out seemed to suit our immediate purposes very fairly well. The Russians were fended off, and the stress of their expansion worked itself off eastward towards Manchuria instead of southward towards India. And the late Amir resisted all the attempts of the Germans to make him sever his connection with us.

So far so good. But the question is whether, under the new conditions which now prevail, a more satisfactory arrangement could not be made. As long as Afghanistan allows herself to be paid money and arms she is not really independent. And as long as we pay money and arms to Afghanistan, but have no means of ensuring that these are not used for the suppression of rivals or of rebellion caused by oppression, and as long as we are responsible for protecting Afghanistan, but have no means of ensuring that she does not provoke her neighbours, no one can call our own position satisfactory or dignified.

INDEPENDENCE AND FRIENDSHIP.

What we really want on our North-west frontier of India is a neighbour who will be both independent and friendly. And what we have to consider now is whether the payment of money and arms to a ruler is the best way of making a neighbour independent and friendly.

On the face of it the method seems crude and clumsy, and more worthy of a huckstering trading company than a great people. And personally I have for years thought it thoroughly derogatory to us and degrading to the Afghans. But it has produced reasonably good results up to the present, and there is no use in abusing it unless a better can be suggested.

The better method, I suggest, is that of helping the Afghan rulers to make for themselves all the money they need. By adopting it we ought to be able to make them both more independent and more friendly. The Afghans are an intelligent, a robust, and an enterprising people. Their country does not abound in natural resources, but a great deal more might be made out of it than is at present produced. What we should do is to help the Afghans to develop themselves and their country.

In place, therefore, of giving the ruler a subsidy, and arms—which is not respecting, but debauching, his independence—I would offer him unbounded opportunities for improving his country and strengthening his position by allowing and inviting as many men as he may like to come to India and England to learn of us in military affairs, civil administration, science, agriculture, civil engineering, mining, and industrial development.

A FORWARD POLICY.

Every facility for procuring by our accumulated knowledge and experience I would place generously at the disposal of the Afghan ruler and any of his subjects. I would not urge upon him that he should take British advisers and experts into his service in Afghanistan. But I would invite him to send Afghan officers and officials to come and consort with our great Generals, attend our camps of instruction and staff courses, inspect our agricultural colleges and demonstration farms, irrigation canals and canal colonies, mines, factories, schools, colleges, and technical institutions—and let them come and learn there also if they wish to.

It is perhaps unlikely that the new ruler would prefer these facilities to

FIRE AT THE EWO COTTON MILL.

At 6.16 a.m. at Shanghai on June 25 the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Yangtsepoos Road, reported a fire at the mill and a station call was given to the Hongkew Division, who left a little time in arriving at the fire.

Smoke was found issuing from the first floor of one of the large godowns on Jansen Road. The mill staff had just got to work with a line of hose. The Brigade tried to use the mill hydrants, but owing to these being a difficult size, it was necessary to lay on a line of hose from a hydrant some distance along Jansen Road.

The conditions were severe not with the smoke, but with the extreme heat, the compartment being fairly tight. The firemen however pressed on behind spray nozzles, some of them using respirators.

Simultaneously attention was paid to the top floor, which in places was exceedingly hot. A line of hose was taken up this floor in readiness, should the fire by any chance get through.

The men working towards the seat of the fire, who were covered by a 1½" jet at the back, gradually forced their way along the narrow passages between the cotton, and after a difficult task reached the seat of the fire in about 10 minutes, where it was found that the end of the large centre stack, which was practically up to the ceiling in places, was well alight. The end of the stack was compressed packed Indian Cotton and the fire had already obtained a hold on some loose bales of local cotton and was just working round the whole end of the compartment.

This end was very congested, but the fire was checked as far as possible and a quantity of the cotton shifted outside, so as to cut the fire from working right along the stock and to save water damage. The men worked in reliefs as the heat was naturally very trying, and the men temporarily felt the effects of the smoke. With spray nozzles the men got on top of some of the bales and damped them down.

After about two hours steady work, no burning cotton remained in the compartment and the fire was practically confined to the end of the centre stack. In doing this the Brigade effected a remarkably good stop as the place where the fire started was right at the far end of the compartment and to reach it all the heat and smoke had to be faced, as the windows were near the entrance.

Something like 125 bales of Indian Cotton and a number of bales of loose cotton were affected by fire. The compartment was insured for Ts. 140,000. The contents of the godown are insured for Ts. 540,000 mainly in Companies for which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. are Agents. The other compartments of the godown are not affected in any way.

BATU CAVES RUBBER CO.

The report of the Batu Caves Rubber Company for 1918 states that the profit for the year amounted to \$32,521, and, after making the appropriations and adjustments applicable to 1917 and paying an interim dividend of 25 per cent. (less income-tax), there remains, including the amount brought forward, a credit balance of \$47,067. A second interim dividend of 25 per cent. (less income tax), amounting to \$5,687, was paid, and the directors propose to pay on May 19 a final dividend of 60 per cent. less income tax (making a total of 110 per cent. for the year), which will absorb \$16,050, to place \$4,000 to development reserve and \$5,000 to taxation reserve and to carry forward the balance of \$15,330.

The yield of rubber was 593,664 lbs. The planted area remains at 1,751 acres. The crop for 1919 has been estimated at 720,000 lbs. About 55 per cent. of this has been sold forward for delivery during the year at prices averaging the equivalent of 1s. 10d. per lb. in Singapore. A further sale has been made of 268,800 lbs. for delivery in 1920 at 1s. 10d. per lb. in Singapore.

cash down and frequent supplies of guns and munitions. But there is no urgent hurry about fixing the conditions of our relations with him, and it is worth the expenditure of much time and patience and friendly persuasion to bring him and his leading men round to see the ultimate advantages of this new manner of securing independence.

By employing such a method we could put our hearts into our Afghan policy as we never have been able to put them when we were using the timid degenerate methods of the past. Our policy will become a truly forward policy, for it will bring Afghanistan forward, make her strong in her own strength, and therefore really independent. And in the long run such an Afghanistan will be a far better neighbour to the self-governing India of the future than an Afghanistan left for ever to stew in its own seething fanaticism, a constant menace to its neighbours.

—Ex.

THE TYPHOON STREET INCIDENTS.

Several incidents occurred in the heart of the town this morning as the result of the extraordinary down-pour of rain and the strong wind which was blowing. Three flags decorating the verandah of the Land Investment Co's offices and which were in their saturated state weigh a great deal, slipped the rope lashing them to the flag-staff and fell to road, narrowly missing a European passer-by.

A signboard hanging outside a money changer's shop opposite the Hongkong Hotel was torn from its iron support and hurled to the ground and smashed. Fortunately there were no pedestrians on the footpath at that particular moment.

A third incident occurred on the tram lines, when a ricksha which was happily empty was blown over by a strong gust of wind. The ricksha was blown off its feet and fell into the drain which was full of water.

Outside the King Edward Hotel, another ricksha puller who had left his vehicle to seek shelter under the verandah was surprised to see his vehicle run off on its own accord and had to chase it fully a hundred yards before he managed to arrest it.

JUNK CAPSIZED.

A launch belonging to W. S. Bailey Co. was crossing the harbour when they came across an upturned junk. The crew were rescued and taken to the Water Police Station after being landed at Statue Wharf. The launch had its awning blown away and other damage done to it by the wind.

Reports state that several sampans capsized and sunk. One sampan was upset in the vicinity of H.M.S. Tamar. The men on board rescued two children, one of which has since died.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

List of vessels in port this morning.

British—	Japanese—
Kaifong	Shinyu Maru
Bessie Dollar	Tamba Maru
Kanchow	Jinju Maru
Chaksang	Amakusa Maru
Hauroto	Katori Maru
Hopsang	Shinbu Maru
Changsha	Madras Maru
Yuensang	Malay Maru
Prometheus	Manila Maru
Phumpenh	Chicago Maru
Benary	Sorachi Maru
Chingchow	Nippon Maru
Kwaingsang	Kiyo Maru
Hong Wan I	Daitoku Maru
Telemachus	Masayoshu Maru
Amherst	
Kansu	Chinese—
Norwegian—	Nam Kam
Haidis	Kwai Wah
	Wingholie
	Yangtsiang
	Foolee
Dutch—	Hsin Tah
Beistang	Ming Shun
American—	Pak W.
Quinnabaug	Nam Kam
Tanneville	Wing Hang
	Hui Hai
French—	Asia
	Po Lee
Song Ma	Portuguese—
	Sun Tak

THE HONGKONG THEATRE.

In spite of so many attractions here and at Kowloon the patronizers of the above theatre have not entirely deserted the evening and night performances. During the "Utus" show the attendance was very fair which proves the picture was well appreciated. The programme for to-morrow will be very attractive, and a new splendid serial film of 18 episodes will soon be screened, in which the well known protagonist Marie Walcamp in the "Red Ace" will appear in the "Moon Child," a picture of the most excellent and thrilling incidents that has ever been produced, such as a woman's honour, the Leopard's fangs, the net of terror, a woman's scream, the secret document, the dungeon of terror, quicksands and several other astounding feats and adventures. Watch for the advertisement and programme.

EMPIRE REVUE.

George Ross's company played "Oh Baby" last night. It is excellent fooling, and provoked continuous laughter. The audience was smaller than such efforts deserve, but probably the weather was to blame.

They end their Season on Saturday leave for Singapore on Thursday by the P. & O. Dunera. The company has been unlucky with the ladies of the chorus, first one and then another being ill. Miss Berry had to go into hospital yesterday.

The company are giving a matinee to-morrow and the evening performance, Peace night, is the farewell show. Vaudeville and "Very Good, Eddie" is advertised to take place.

OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC.

Prosecuting the foreman of a paper mill of Aberdeen for obstruction, the Captain Superintendent of Police informed the Magistrate this morning, that the obstruction was of a serious nature. A truck, with its load of paper was completely blocking the thoroughfare the other day. Four motor-cars on either side were stopped and great inconvenience was experienced.

His Worship inflicted a fine of \$10 on the defendant firm.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Peace Celebrations General Committee was held at the City Hall at 12.30 today, to approve the revision of the programme and the allocation of dates of the celebrations consequent upon the receipt of a telegram from H.M. the King to the effect that the celebrations should take place as soon after the signing of peace as possible. It is proposed to hold the celebrations at Home on Saturday, July 19.

The meeting which was presided over by H.E. the Governor, was attended by H.E. Major-General F. Norris (D.O.C.), Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowling, Hon. Mr. E. B. Halliday, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. Lau Chin Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, O.B.E., Messrs. H. W. Lloyd, S. B. C. Ross, R. Nicholson, C. H. P. Hay, Esq. and a Committee, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. B. C. Wall and the members of the various sub-committees.

His Excellency said that since they last met in the City Hall as a General Committee, the Executive Committee appointed have worked hard in devising a Peace Celebration programme. Then after the programme was got ready and drafted, a bomb shell came with the receipt of a telegram from Home to the effect that the Peace Celebrations in the United Kingdom would be held at the earliest date possible, following the signing of the Peace Treaty, and that it was also settled that July 19 should be the date for the celebrations. It is proposed to celebrate peace at Home only on that day. He then asked the Executive Committee immediately after the receipt of that telegram and it was decided that they should have their celebrations fixed to the peace as near as possible to that date, in compliance with the decision of H.M.'s Government. They would hold their celebrations on the evening of Friday, July 19, and to continue the whole of Saturday. This would enable us to carry through the whole of the programme suggested. Their main object was first to return thanks to Almighty God and this will be done on Sunday next. Secondly, to remember those men who went from Hongkong to fight. These are the special features of the programme. It was also his hope to have begun the celebrations on August 7 and have a dinner at Government House for those men. An earlier date has now been proposed for the celebrations, he had given up this idea and proposed to substitute the dinner by a reception at the Government House for the foreign Consuls and the members of the Consuls and for the men who had returned from the war.

The next order of the committee is that the Peace Celebrations should be remembered by the children of all nationalities in this Colony in future. It was felt that an opportunity has occurred to present them with some book which should take the form of a small book containing stories of the war, a medal and a small sum of money. The rest of the programme is designed to allow the large population of the Colony to take part. He felt sure that the General Committee will agree that the short programme will fulfil these objects. It was proposed by some to hold a public meeting and make plenty speeches, but in the hot weather, he was sure that people would not like to be shut up in a room to hear speeches. They did a lot of speech-making on Armistice Day and he thought this should be cut down as much as possible on the occasion of the Peace Celebrations. The entertainment should be essentially spectacular in character. Before he sat down he would like to say that some misapprehension appears to exist with regard to a memorial. Many suggestions have been put forward and others are still coming in. They have all been carefully kept and are under consideration. He assured the meeting that any person who had suggestions to make will be carefully considered. His Excellency said that there was one more matter to be considered, and that was the question of erection of stands from which people would be able to witness the dragon boat procession on the first night, the fish lantern procession on the second night and also the fireworks on both nights. The Government is ready to erect two stands on the Supreme Court which will pay themselves by the amount which it was proposed to charge for admittance. Personally he wanted to have an uninterrupted view of the proceedings and did not like to be confined in an enclosure. He felt sure that the matter had been carefully considered and it was found that there were many objections, for example, who is going to look after the stands?

Mr. Bird said the Committee was not going to take responsibility with regard to the stands. They had considered the matter at last night's meeting and it had been unanimously decided that it was not desirable to erect such stands.

His Excellency: I do not suggest that they should be erected but I think it should be known that there had been applications for stands.

CHURCHES AND CELEBRATIONS.

In view of His Majesty's Proclamation Sunday the 6th July will be kept as a day of Thanksgiving.

At St. John's Cathedral there will be a Sung Bucharist at 7.50 a.m. with special intention as a Thank offering for Peace.

At 11 a.m. a Solemn Te Deum will be sung and the Gloria in Excelsis. At this service seats will be reserved for the Judges, Members of Councils, Naval and Military Officers, Foreign Consuls and their ladies.

Seatholders will be accommodated as far as possible in the North and South Transepts.

Five minutes before 11 o'clock all seats whether previously reserved or not will be open to the public.

At the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception a Special Service will be held at 9.30 a.m. officiated by His Lordship the Bishop to which service the Foreign Roman Catholic Consuls and Officers are being invited. A short sermon will be preached.

In the Service of every Roman Catholic Church there will be special prayers of thanksgiving.

At the Union Church a Special Service of Thanksgiving will be held at 11 a.m.

At the Wesleyan Church, Wanchai, a Special Peace Service will be held at 6 p.m.

GREAT OIL FIRE.

TONS OF BENZINE DESTROYED IN BALIKPAPAN.

Balikpapan reports to the *Nieuwe Sourabaya Courant* that on June 20 the fire alarm was sounded and everyone rushed homewards. The anxiety of those who had remained at home may be imagined when they saw an enormously broad and high flame rising heavenwards.

One of the oil tanks, containing about 1,000 tons of benzine, was in full blaze and the burning fluid was rushing between the factories towards the sea.

A smaller tank in which, fortunately, there was not so large a quantity of benzine also went skywards. A sluice which led the water from the tanks being open, the benzine was able to flow into the sea. The first thing to do, therefore, was to close the sluices. In spite of the terrible heat this was satisfactorily accomplished. The first danger was then dealt with. There was then not much difficulty in arresting the course of the fluid and of preventing it causing further mischief. The burning stream was damped and water thrown on to the tank. One hundred men working in 4-hour shifts were able, two days later, to say that they had conquered the fire.

When the burning benzine rushed into the sea, the ships at the wharf cast off. The officials whose number is small had brought their belongings into safety and awaited results. The bush in the vicinity of the tank had also caught fire and all attention had to be devoted to it, because, had the fire extended, the houses of all the European employees would have been in danger.

If the small area to which the fire was confined be considered, the admirable work of the Fire Brigade will be all the more evident. On the day following the first outbreak, work was again in full swing. It was almost impossible to realise that only a few hours previously there was the possibility that the whole of Balikpapan might have been destroyed.

The damage done is estimated at half a million gulden in burnt benzine alone. An inquiry is to be held as to who the culprit was, but it will not be easy to discover him. A few days later, the administration gave a dinner to the employees as a mark of its appreciation for their good services.

A GREEDY COOLIE.

When a Chinese gentleman tendered ten cents to a ricksha puller for a five cents run, the latter abused him and said it was a pity he was not in the Race Course holocaust. He was fined \$10 this morning for demanding more than his legal fare.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 4.30 p.m. July 3, 1919.

Cyclone or typhoon near or over Formosa moving N.N.W.

There being no fresh propositions or amendments to this programme, His Excellency said he wished to submit that one or two verbal alterations be made in the draft programme put out. He further proposed that the programme as presented be adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Chatham seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

His Excellency then thanked the meeting for attending in such large numbers despite the inclemency of the weather and he hoped that on the day of the celebration the weather will be more favourable.

(Applause.)

HUNS WHO WANT TO STAY.

APPEALS PROGRESS LIKELY TO BE SLOW.

During its first week Mr. Justice Younger's Committee, which is hearing appeals from interned Germans who do not wish to go back to Germany, has settled a few out of the 5,000 cases on its list.

Every German who has appealed has been instructed to make his statement in writing, with testimonials to character. Neither counsel nor solicitor will be heard, but careful consideration will be given to documents. Progress is likely to be slow.

The favourite plea of the interned is one of consideration for their British-born children. The question the Committee is often asked to decide is whether Germany is to be made a present of these offspring.

When peace is signed the question will arise of the disposal of the interned. Already British business men are complaining of the return of the interned German to his business or occupation, and the release of another 5,000 would not be greeted with pleasure in commercial circles.

Readers of this paper complain that Germans and Austrians who disappeared during the war are now back in their old houses or business premises.—*Daily Mail*.

THE BRAVE YOUNG SUB

"To-morrow," said the brave young subaltern, "if my Company Commander curses my men for having long hair, I'll whip off his own hat and show him to be three weeks overdue at the barber's."

"To-morrow," if the Adjutant finds fault with my salute, I'll give him a faithful imitation of his own ridiculous ear-drip.

"To-morrow," if the Major strifes me for my handling of the platoon on the barracks square, I'll challenge him to detail 'presenting arms, by numbers'."

"To-morrow," if the Colonel checks my men for being slovenly turned out on parade, I'll publicly point out to him that the buttons of his own pockets are undone that the ends of his bootlaces are hanging out."

"To-morrow," if the General curses a man for rubbing his nose while at attention, I'll openly suggest to him that it is not smart and soldierlike to slouch along with one hand in your pocket while inspecting the ranks."

"To-morrow," if I get the chance, I'll do all these things. I have put off doing them far too long."

So spoke the brave young subaltern, knowing full well that he is "to be demobbed to-day."—*Punch*.

JAPAN COMMENT ON HONGKONG CASE.

It appears that the anti-Japanese students who were arrested by the Hongkong police were not, after all, guilty of the crime of bearing on their umbrellas the inscription "Don't Buy Japanese Goods," for the umbrellas only bore the words "National Goods." Moreover, eight of the desperadoes were little boys! The only big boy was fined \$10. As they could not be got at on the pretext of conducting an anti-Japanese agitation and disturbing the peace, they were prosecuted under an Act which is intended for the better ordering of religious procession. Another charge was laid that "On Tuesday, June 3rd, the defendants did exhibit, in a street in the City of Victoria, a public notice, bearing Chinese characters, without the permission of the Secretary of Chinese Affairs, contrary to Section 50, of sub-section 1, of Ordinance 3, 1888." Of this second terrible charge they were acquitted. Hongkong is apparently even more subject than Peking to the influence of diplomatic suggestion, and terribly anxious to oblige. The Chinese who enjoy the privilege of living under British laws must value the personal liberty that this rule confers as a pearl above price.—*Japan Chronicle*.

ADVENTURE OF THE THIRSTY COBBLER.

Flying his trade in Des Vaux Road Central, under the broiling sun, gave a cobbler such a thirst that he had to leave his goods and go for a drink. On his return he found that some person had made off with his leather and immediately raised a hue and cry.

Happily for him a constable's attention was drawn towards a man attempting to strike a bargain with another cobbler for a piece of leather, and restored it to the owner. The thief this morning got three weeks.

LIFE IS HARDER NOW.

When Moses found a ram in a thicket, and roasted it, no Hongkong policeman was by to arrest him for misappropriation of livestock. Instead, he got the O.B.E. of those good old times. A Chinese who found a chicken, similarly ensnared at Kennedy Town, and took pity on it was promptly arrested and has 14 weeks to ponder the unwisdom of being born too late.

WHEAT AND TARES.

Yesterday Inspector Frith rounded up a bunch of coolies from the various Government departments, having a game of cards in the coolies' quarters of the Sanitary Board. Two of the men who did not belong to the Government staff were produced before Magistrate Lindsell this morning on a charge of unlawfully being in Government quarters. They were fined \$4 each.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

Although the anti-Japanese boycott has been discouraged here to a considerable degree, demonstrations of a more or less timid nature persist in turning up. Another instance was evidenced to-day when three Chinese were remanded at the Magistrate's for assaulting a compatriot whose fault was simply that he was an employee of the M.B.G.K., a Japanese firm.

EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

Hearing was adjourned this morning in the case in which application was made by the Chinese Government for the re-arrest of a fugitive said to be implicated in an armed robbery effected in Kwong Hot City and with kidnapping the citizens of the place for ransom.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

VACANT 1 or 2 Rooms, Kowloon, with board. Telephone and Tennis Court. Apply Box 1131, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

BOSTOCK'S CIRCUS

NO SHOW

TO-NIGHT.

OWING TO THE INCLEMENT WEATHER THE AMERICAN BOYS ARE SHOWING AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE INSTEAD OF AT THE MURRAY PARADE GROUND. THE CHANCE OF YOUR LIFE. NEVER ANYTHING LIKE THIS HAS BEEN SEEN IN THE EAST. YOU MUST COME. NO PICTURES.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

TUESDAY,

July 8, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

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NOTICES.

WE HAVE

just received a new stock of Furnishing Fabrics.

They comprise a nice range of Silk and Wool Tapestries, Repps in many shades, Case-ment Cloths, Cretonnes and shadow Tissues.

The prices are very moderate and if you will give us a call we shall be pleased to show the Goods, or Patterns will be sent on request.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|
| A 5930 | { POOR BUTTERFLY ... |
| | { YOU AND I ... |
| A 6029 | { JUST A BABY'S PRAYER ... |
| | { SOME NIGHT ... |
| A 6062 | { WHILE THE INCENSE IS BURNING ... |
| | { TRES BIEN ... |

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

18, DES VEAUX ROAD. TEL 1322.

THE EDISON DICK



DUPLICATOR

INSPECTION INVITED

MUSTARD & CO.,

1, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1185.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON: BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

For Constipation, Liver Disorders and Bilious Complaints

Relieves GOUT and RHEUMATISM and prevents INDIGESTION.

BRITISH APERIENT MINERAL WATER.

BOTTLED AT HARROGATE SPRING, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE AT THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 1571.

BURGOYNES Pty., Ltd.

SPECIALLY SELECTED BURGUNDY.

WINE GROWERS TO H. M. THE KING.

Note the Great Reduction in Price:

Burgundy Reserve per case 1 doz. Quarts duty paid \$20.
" " 2 doz. Pints " \$21.

SOLE AGENTS,

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

Tel. No. 125. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

STRAITS & BURMA, OCEAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NAGATA"	21st August	23rd September	2nd October

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"BUNERA"	9th July	28th July
"DILWARA"	25th July	13th August

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"JAPAN"	22nd July	13th August

FOR SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai about
"DILWARA"	14th July	Shanghai only.

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINES

Sailings from Hongkong.

For Freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL & S. CO.)Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.FOR JAPAN PORTS:
BORNEO MARU on 15th July.
HOKUTO MARU on 27th July.FOR JAPAN PORTS:
KIOJUN MARU on 4th July.
BANRI MARU on 28th July.
BORNEO MARU on 28th Aug.
HOKUTO MARU on 9th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP... Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
AMAZON MARU End of July.SINGAPORE & BOMBAY... Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.
SAIGON MARU Saturday, 12th July.SUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
HAWAII MARU Sunday, 13th July.BOMBAY COLOMBO... Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
SAIGON MARU Saturday, 12th July.SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE... Regular monthly service.
SEISEN MARU Saturday, 12th July.SYDNEY, MELBOURNE... Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.
KURE MARU Saturday, 12th July.VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.
Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and
taking cargo to OYAMA and YOKOHAMA in connection with Chicago,
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.CHICAGO MARU Friday, 11th July.
MANILA MARU Saturday, 19th July.HAIPHONG... Three times a month service.
JAPAN PORTS... KOBE.KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.
These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Saloon
passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. WHARF,
near the Harbor Office.For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
BOSHU MARU Thursday, 17th July, at 9 a.m.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
AMAKUSA MARU Sunday, 6th July, at 10 a.m.For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building,
Tel. No. 744 & 745.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	July 8	July 7 at 3 p.m.

* Calls Saigon, Omits Manila.
These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful
supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc. and have superior accommodation with Electric
Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is
on board and the ship is fitted with the latest and most powerful
and powerful engines.
For freight or passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, June 19, 1919.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	YINGCHOW	July 6, Daylight	
ROTHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KALPOW	July 7, at 9 a.m.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	KANTOW	July 8 at 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	TAI	July 8, at Noon	
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	July 10, at Noon	
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KWANGHAI	July 11, at 4 p.m.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	July 12, at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	KWANGHAI	July 13, Daylight	
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	July 15, at Noon	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	HOPSANG	SATURDAY, July 5, at Noon	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHANGSANG	SATURDAY, July 5, at 5 p.m.	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KWANGSANG	TUESDAY, July 8, at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	WEDNESDAY, July 9, Daylight	
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	THURSDAY, July 10, Daylight	
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	FRIDAY, July 11, at 8 a.m.	
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, July 11, at 3 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta
via Singapore and Penang.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets
are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light
and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets
are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light
and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger
accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at
Borneo and other ports.BORNIO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having
up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuching, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and
other ports.TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and
Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao-chow.
Under Straits Government Passenger Regulations, all European Passengers, leaving the Colony
for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their
Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
Tel. No. 315.THE GENERAL MANAGERS
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"

will be despatched on or about July 14.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
"WESTERN KNIGHT" About August 15.
"ELDRIDGE" on or about August 16.

For PORTLAND direct.

"WEST CELINA" About August 15.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:
THE ADMIRAL LINE,
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT,
Telephone Nos. 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.
Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

NIPPON MARU	11,000	7th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000	20th July.
"SIBERIA MARU"	20,000	29th July.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	13th August.
FERDIA MARU	9,000	23rd August.
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th September.

* Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, BALBOA,
CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.
Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

KIYO MARU	17,500	July 14th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	17,500	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to—
T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 9274 and 9275.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJNMonthly Service between
NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have
accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the
United States of America and Canada.For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
GENERAL MANAGERS,
York Buildings,
Telephone No. 1574.

CP & OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moll) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMER FROM HONGKONG DUE VANCOUVER

STEAMER	FROM	DUE
Empress of Russia	July 10	July 23
Monteagle	July 29	Aug. 23
Empress of Asia	Aug. 7	Aug. 25
Empress of Japan	Aug. 20	Sept. 10
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 22
Monteagle	Oct. 2	Nov. 1
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Empress of Japan	Oct. 16	Nov. 6
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Monteagle	Dec. 16	Jan. 9
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 11	Jan. 1
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12

FARES HONGKONG TO UNITED KINGDOM.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" Gold \$491 Subject to change

"EMPEROR OF ASIA" Gold \$491 Subject to change

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Gold \$491 Subject to change

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" Gold \$491 Subject to change

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BANDAGES GREATLY
NEEDED IN SIBERIATOKYO-PATRIOTIC LEAGUE RE-
CEIVES MESSAGES CONFIRMING
APPEAL FOR SUPPLIES.

DRUGS AND CLOTHING.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES OF EVERY KIND ARE
URGENTLY REQUIRED BY ANTI-
BOLSHEVIST FORCES.The Tokyo Committee of the
Patriotic League of British Over-
seas, has recently received some very
interesting acknowledgments from
the Vladivostok League, and from
British officers who are working in
Western Siberia. These letters in-
cidentally enforce the recent appeal
of General Knox for surgical supplies
and drugs, and confirm the welcome
that everything receives. Some of
the supplies sent off by Q.M.N.G.
reached the Vladivostok Regiments at
Chosh on March 6. They arrived
in good condition. The spring and
summer were coming on then and
handkerchiefs, small and large face
towels, shirts and slugs, and such
things as socks of cotton, games
and puzzles, shaving soap, tooth-
brushes are marked on the lists as
the useful articles. The knitted wear
would probably be put aside till the
winter.The Vladivostok British Patriotic
League's letter read:May 21.—I duly received your
letter of the 18th instant together
with Bill of Lading covering shipment
of one roll of material donated by
Q.M.N.G. for the "Suffolk" Room.
for which I thank you. My Com-
mittee wish to convey to the donors
their thanks for this useful addition
to the Room. I expect to be able
to get delivery from the Customs
early next week.May 24.—I note that you have
received a cable from General Knox
asking for urgent help for the Rus-
sian hospitals and I am pleased to
see that your Branch has been able
to dispatch some supplies already.
It appears that the further the Allied
Forces push west, the greater need
there is likely to be for hospital sup-
plies, as so many of the inhabitants
of the towns and villages previously
occupied by the Bolsheviks are re-
sented in a very sick condition, and
the Allies have to equip a large num-
ber of hospitals for these destitute
Russians, in addition to looking after
the wounded men returning from the
Front.I enclose a copy of a letter received
to-day from Capt. Munro, British
Hospital, Krasnoyarsk, and also a
copy of a telegram from the British
Consul, Irkutsk, which will give you
some idea of the articles that are
needed. I also send you three of the
most recent reports I have received
from up-country with reference to
some of the contributions your
Branch has made, as I think they
will be of use to your Committee in
directing the energies of your mem-
bers.The enclosures are the two follow-
ing:British Hospital, Krasnoyarsk,
Siberia, April 20, 1919.—I wish to
thank you (and convey to you the
thanks also of the Russian Military
doctors) for the four cases of very
useful surgical bandages sent to me.
They were all of such excellent
quality and arrived in excellent con-
dition. Have used them to relieve
congestion of all hospitals here, due
to over-flow of wounded and sick
from the Front; and also at the five
centres around this city where fight-
ing is still going on among the Bol-
sheviks.John M. Munro, Capt. C.A.M.C.,
From Irkutsk to High Commission.
Please ask Canadian Red Cross or
other similar British institution, can
they supply gratis a further quantity
of underwear, etc., and any common
drugs and disinfectants? Clothing,
etc., already supplied has been greatly
appreciated and given much satis-
faction amongst hospitals and sol-
diers, but lighter underwear how-
ever wanted, especially shirts. Great
demand for more roller bandages of all
sizes of which there are practically
none in the town except what has
been sent me.I think that all the above men-
tioned are not only necessary in view of
the likelihood of epidemics this sum-
mer but splendid propaganda for the
Allies—Nash (H.B.M. Consul).Bandages are in great need and
Captain Munro's letter mentions the
quality of the material which he evi-
dently appreciated, being good. The
Siberian Relief Committee of the
Tokyo League and Q.M.N.G. is now
considering in what way it can best
help relieve the demand for band-
ages. The Siberian fund of the
Tokyo League has recently received
two generous gifts from the Formosa
(Y500) and Dairen (275) Branches,
and now that the King's Birthday
Fund is closed, it desires to bring the
Siberian Fund to the notice of mem-
bers and contributors generally.—
Japan Advertiser.

CRAMP COLIC.

No need of suffering from cramps in
the stomach or intestinal pains.
Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Re-
medy never fails to relieve the most
severe cases. Get it today, there will
be no time to send for it after the
attack comes on. For sale by All
Chemists and Storekeepers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.
REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
TO
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.
SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NAGOYA	21st August	23rd September	2nd October

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	9th July	26th July
DILWARA	26th July	12th August

CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

JAPAN	2nd July	Due Calcutta 13th August.
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SAILINGS ALSO TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai only.
DILWARA	14th July	

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand
Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company's steamers between Singapore and
Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and
Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will
be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passengers, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central HONGKONG.

E. HING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1116. 25, Wing Wo Street, Central.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.
KATORI MARU (calling Manila) Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU Tuesday, 5th August, at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo,
Suez & Port Said.
TAMBA MARU Saturday, 5th July, at 10 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU Friday, 11th July, at Noon.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 20th August, at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Mynora
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.
TOYAMA MARU Tuesday, 16th July.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
TENSIN MARU Sunday, 13th July.
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
CALCUTTA MARU Saturday, 19th July.
JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
AKI MARU Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU Saturday, 23rd August, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
INABA MARU Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.
SHINGO MARU Tuesday, 16th July.
KAMO MARU Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.
EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South
American ports via Cape, etc).

For further information apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 500 tons long.
Town Office: 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyard: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Nippon Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 7th July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Toyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 30th July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Enosador	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 18th July, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 19th August.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	About 15th August.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	The Admiral Line	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 8th July.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	Chicago Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 13th July, at 11 a.m.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Etah, &c.	Ratori Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th July.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 22nd July.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Changsha	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 7th July.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd July, at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Kiyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th July.
Australian Ports via Japan	Euryades	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th July.
New York via Panama Canal	Gaelic Prince	The Bank Line, Limited	On 20th July.
San Francisco	Biwako	Java-China-Japan Line	About 2nd August.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Aki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Chakurik	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 5th July, at 5 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hangsang	P. & O. B. & A. L.	On 9th July at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Dilwara	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th July.
Shanghai	Tan	Java-China-Japan Line	On 8th July, at 3 p.m.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan	Kwasang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 8th July, at 10 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	Am-kus Maru	Douglas, LaPrak & Co.	On 8th July, at 1 p.m.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Haizan	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 11th July, at 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Kuchow	Longshai	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th July.
Manila	Borneo Maru	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	On 17th July.
Java	Dunera	P. & O. B. & A. L.	On 13th July.
Singapore, Colombo & Singapore	Nippon Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	End of July.
Bombay & Colombo	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th July at Noon.
London via Spore, Pang & Cibo &c.	Mishima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th July.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Kawan Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 13th July.

Y. K. K.
YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1
NANYO MARU No. 2
NANYO MARU No. 3
SODEGAURA MARU.
KYODO MARU No. 13
TAMON MARU No. 1
ASOSAN MARU.
CHEIAN MARU.
KUMAKATA MARU.

For Particulars Please Apply to—
M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.
Top Floor, King's Building.
Tel. No. 140 & 155.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENARTY."

From MIDDLEBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July, will be subject to rent.
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th July or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th July, at 11 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, July 3, 1919.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE."

having arrived from the above Ports.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 7th July, 1919, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on July 8, 1919 at 10 a.m.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents.
Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

THE Steamship.

"KIYO MARU."

STEAMER ARRIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, Monday June 30.

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk.
Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after Sunday, July 6.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Thursday, July 10, at 10 a.m.
No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or Godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
T. DAIGO, Manager.
Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

THE Steamship.

"NIPPON MARU."

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Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after Saturday, July 6.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Tuesday, July 8, at 10 a.m.
No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or Godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
T. DAIGO, Manager.
Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

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T. DAIGO, Manager.
Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

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Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

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Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

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Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SINGAPORE RIOTS.

ANTI-JAPANESE OUTBREAK.

FIVE FATALITIES.

Says the *Strait Times* of June 21: Thanks to the effective show of military force yesterday and throughout the night there was no repetition of anti-Japanese disturbances on the scale of those of Thursday night. Armed forces patrolled the town in considerable strength and any lawless characters were led to realise that the Government still has a say in the matter. Martial law was proclaimed at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and today large placards displayed broadcast throughout the city warn possible malcontents of the measures which may be taken in the event of a further outbreak.

These further fatalities have occurred, however, making a total of five killed on Thursday night, when the police were compelled to fire on a crowd in South Street, a total of five deaths as a result of these boycott disturbances.

The fatalities were as follows:—

A Tamil Hindu named Shuk Mohan was killed by the firing in South Street on Thursday night. A Hindu, struck him in the side and passed right through the body, and he was dead before he could be removed to a place of shelter. The deceased was a teacher living in Mohan Ali Lane.

A Chinese employed in a tea shop in South Street was also killed in the South Street affair. The bullet passed through the brain and death was instantaneous.

Yesterday evening a Chinese named Choo Ah Boy was killed by a bullet fired from a house in North Bridge Road. Deceased, who was 55 years of age, was a keeper of coolies living in Choo Street.

It is reported that a Japanese was beaten and stabbed in a house in Mohay Street last night, and died as a result of his injuries.

The body of a Hindu about thirty years of age was found at four o'clock this morning at the corner of Beach Road and Middle Road. There were scratches and lacerations about the body but no other injuries. The body was sent for post mortem.

As stated above, there were two fatalities as a result of the firing in South Street, one three as reported yesterday. Two other men were hit, however, and their injuries were treated in hospital. It is also stated that a young Chinese girl was wounded by a revolver bullet.

ACTING LAST NIGHT.

There were no scenes of general disorder last night. Mr. Lim Chuan Chin did good work in going round the town by motor car and addressing the crowds at various points, urging the people to preserve order and not to oppose the authorities in any way. Mr. Khoo Hien spoke to the same effect in Hokien and Cantonese. The speeches were well received.

From 9 p.m. onwards throughout the night strong military and naval forces picketed various points and patrolled the town in addition to armed police. The Manchesters were later relieved by members of the S.V.C., who carried on through the night. Members of the Civil Guard were also in evidence.

Some collisions occurred between Chinese and Japanese in the vicinity of Victoria Street, and on one occasion the military had to disperse the crowd. Shops and private houses were generally closed, and comparatively few people were seen about, giving an unwelcome air of stillness to roads usually crowded.

The Japanese Commercial Museum in Bras Basah Road was the gathering place for many hundreds of Japanese. Families in outlying parts had been brought in by motor cars and lorries and sought shelter in the Museum during the night. Men outside generally carried heavy sticks and had the air of being ready for eventualities. The military prevented people without definite business from entering certain areas, and motor cars were stopped and the occupants asked to give an account of themselves.

THE RIOT STRIKE.

Many of the riotous coolies seemed to be continuing their strike this morning, and hundreds proceeding to work were again inconvenienced. One European managed to secure his pulley as usual, but was held up by a crowd of coolies in North Bridge Road. On attempting to proceed the pulley was assaulted and the hood of the ricksha was torn off. The occupant thought it wiser to continue his journey on foot. A ricksha was smashed up and burnt in Cross Street this morning. Early this morning the Hon. Dr. Lim Boon Keng addressed a gathering of pulleys and endeavoured to persuade them to resume work.

The military were again on duty this morning, and at the time of writing no further untoward events have been reported. The Japanese Consulate in Raffles Chambers was strongly guarded.

It was noted that several Japanese lorries about the town yesterday had the names painted out.

It is interesting to the general community that Government is evidently determined on vigorous measures in the event of any further outbreak of looting. It can be easily seen that such outbreaks offer great opportunities to gauge out for loot pure and

simple and not imbued by patriotic motives.

In the case of the attack on the Japanese soap factory owned by Sunyo and Co. in Syed Alim Road on Thursday night it is reported that in addition to the goods destroyed cash and clothing to the value of \$600 were taken away. The factory was raided by about 200 men, some armed with sticks and knives, and Mr. Sunyo and ladies in the house had a narrow escape. The ladies were concealed and Mr. Sunyo escaped by the back door and secured police assistance.

H.M.A.S. "Sydney" was to have sailed yesterday, but on account of the disturbances she came alongside and an armed party was landed.

FURTHER DETAILS.

All day yesterday, throughout last night and again this morning, Japanese goods were still being thrown out on the street from Chinese shops and houses in different parts of the city, though the proclamation issued by the General Officer Commanding the Forces which has been posted in different parts of the town, making it an offence even to destroy one's own property, should act as a deterrent. This, however, has to be seen. At any rate the Chinese must have got rid of most of their Japanese goods by this time. Never perhaps have there been such extraordinary scenes witnessed in Singapore as those presented for the last 36 hours or more. In every street household goods of all descriptions have been burning away, even riches not escaping the general conflagration. In most parts of the town it looked as if an invading army had, in godlike fashion, laid ruthless hands on people's property. The Japanese have kept their shutters up all through the trouble, and have certainly kept their heads as well, though a few young bloods could not resist the temptation of pandering certain thoroughfares armed with stout sticks, which they brandished in a somewhat truculent attitude, but beyond that their general behaviour has been all on the side of law and order, a fact no doubt due to the wise counsel of their Consul-General who has had—and is still having—a most anxious time. Passengers who landed in Singapore yesterday must have carried away very unfavourable impressions of the city, it being one of the hottest days the town has experienced for years, while the ubiquitous fiasco which is usually said to be on our floating population, could not be obtained for love or money. Chinese hoodlums gave a considerable amount of trouble all day long yesterday, and perpetrated impudent acts. For instance the lurch of a gentleman, employed in the Eastern Telegraph Company, while being carried by his Chinese boy, was nearly thrown out on the road by some Chinese because forsooth it was being carried in a Japanese-made carrier. On the pretensions of the servant the hoodlums said they would allow him to take the lurch to his master, but he next time they found him with a Japanese carrier, they would throw carrier and contents into the dust bin. A lady using a Japanese pulley was followed for some distance in a menacing manner by a crowd of jeering Chinese, and had not a couple of armed Sikhs suddenly made their appearance, the umbrella might have been snatched from the lady's hands.

The most satisfactory feature in an unfortunate episode of the city's history is the way in which military and police have combined to preserve order. The seriousness of the situation was realised from the beginning and a proper grasp having been taken of it, the military were able to assist the hard-pressed police, in the early stages of the trouble, while the display of armed force along the main arteries of the city—South Bridge and North Bridge roads—yesterday evening, duly impressed the riotous elements, resulting in the situation having generally improved last night. The Manchesters, a contingent from the "Sydney," the S.V.C., the Civil Guard and the harbor police were all on duty. At every important street junction and bridge an armed guard was stationed while in the more notorious quarters the guards were doubled, thereby providing a check on the movements of the crowds who at last seemed to realise that no more nonsense was going to be tolerated.

A number of leading Chinese comprising Messrs. Lim Chwee Chuan, Khoo Kay Ean, Yew Hock Hoe, Goh Teung Sun, Tan Chuan, Soh Mah Eng, Bion Keng and Ong Kim Lian addressed crowds yesterday evening, exhorting them to desist from destroying goods and to confine their action solely to the boycotting of Japanese articles.

A Proclamation of Martial Law was published, and Major-General Dudley Ridout, the G.O.C., made the following appointments in connection therewith:

Major A. M. Thompson appointed Provost-Marshal, Office, Raffles Chambers.

The following appointed requisitioning authorities:

Major A. G. Cunningham, D.S.O., M.C., General Staff.

Major W. G. Yates, D.A.A., M.C.

Major A. H. G. Feiniger, B.A.S.C.

Lieut. Col. J. A. B. Glennie, A.C., S.V.C.

THE DOWNFALL OF TURKEY.

While the German delegates complete their examination of the Peace Treaty, the attention of the Conference is directed, we are told, to the body of problems arising out of the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire. They may well be an anxious study for the peace-makers. The adjustment of the many spheres of authority among the claimant Powers, most of which are more or less discredited by the limits proposed for their respective "mandates," is but the beginning of the difficulties. The probable or possible consequences of the final dissolution of the Ottoman Empire range considerably wider than the development of jealousies between this and that European Government; for the sound of that downfall is echoing in the ears of the whole Mohammedan world, and the effect that it may have upon the minds of millions of the Faithful who are not Turks, and face no particular regard for Turkey as such, is one of the unanswered riddles of the Peace. Mr. Percival Farquhar has described in his dispatches in these columns the general lines of the parcelling out of the vast territories which, in 1914, still remained under the actual or nominal rule of the heir of Mohammed the Conqueror. As to the political future of Constantinople itself, with the bells of internationalised country on both sides of the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, the only thing certain is that it will not be Turkish, and that one of the most magnificent and most ancient territorial possessions in the world is to pass finally out of the hands that have clung to it for more than four centuries and a half. On the track of Asia Minor will be thrust, like a dagger, another under that of Italy, a new Armenian State—its protector as yet undecided—will stretch down to the Mediterranean, the mandate for Syria is claimed by France, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Arabia proper will look to Great Britain, the Holy Places will be under the immediate guardianship of an Arab King. What will remain of Turkey? The northern tract of Asia Minor, stretching from Broussa, the new Ottoman capital, to the bound of Armenia—and this relic of the Sultanate is to be also under the protection partly of Italy and partly of France.

As to the wisdom of these arrangements and their prospect of permanence, there may be, and there are, various opinions. The effect of it all upon the Moslem mind is also a matter of dispute, of more vital importance to Great Britain, with its millions of Mohammedan subjects, than to any other Power. The question of the Caliphate is only a part of the problem; Mr. Landon has pointed out how baseless is the idea that the religious leadership of the Turkish Sultan was effectively recognised in India, Afghanistan, or among the African Moslems. The end of Turkish rule is undoubtedly welcomed by the non-Turkish races, both Moslem and Christian, which have suffered under it. But apart from the liberated peoples, and apart from the matter of the Commander-ship of the Faithful, there is the plain fact of the downfall and disappearance of the one great Mohammedan Power; and it is not only to Mohammedans that that fact must appear portentous. It is, indeed, one of the supreme dramatic events of the world's history; it is the conclusion of a struggle which has persisted, in one form or another, ever since an unknown Tartar tribe from Central Asia turned its eyes westward, broke into Europe, and, after generations of savage effort, planted its standard in 1453 on the walls of Constantinople, and made its warrior chieftain master of the place which was the pinnacle of earthly grandeur. The first period of the Turkish Empire was one of the most terrible experiences through which the civilisation of Europe has passed. For more than a century it was threatened with destruction by the brave and disciplined hordes which stormed their way to the heart of Central Europe. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Sultan ruled from Budapest to the Persian Gulf, and his ships carried terror as far as the shores of Spain and India. Throughout the seventeenth century the tide of Ottoman expansion was stemmed in continual wars with Austria, Hungary, Poland, and Venice, and at last the great retreat began which, decade by decade, reduced the territories under that blighting rule. In the eighteenth century the question of a partition of the Turkish Empire could already be mooted between Austria and Russia; and in the time of men still living took place the detachment, piece by piece, of the Balkan States from the dominions of the Sultan. None can say how long the mutual distrust and jealousy of the European Powers would have allowed the degenerate Empire to drag out its perfunctory life had not the sanction of Germany forced the issue. The day, thirty years ago, when Wilhelm II. met the Sultan in Constantinople was, though few can have divined it, then, the beginning of the end; and as few can they have been who dreamed that it was the Christian Monarch at that meeting upon whose head would be the

TROUBLES IN EGYPT.

AGITATORS' FALSEHOODS.

Sir J. D. Rees (C.U., Notts, E.) asked the Secretary for War, in the House of Commons on May 19, whether he possessed any evidence to the effect that British Indians or any troops under British command during the war committed any atrocities in Egypt, such as maltreating women, firing villages, and robbing the inhabitants.

Official Guest: No information, official or unofficial, has been received to the effect that any troops, either British, Colonial, or native, have committed any of the atrocities suggested. General Allenby reports that a Press campaign of this kind was evidently being worked up by agitators, probably with a view to assailing the Nationalist campaign in Paris. He has also reported that the troops showed most praiseworthy restraint, often under very great provocation. This has been confirmed by both foreign and native witnesses. In a few cases, where a search for arms had to be made at night, portions of certain villages were accidentally set on fire, and women were naturally frightened, but no more. It must be remembered that Egyptian villages are made of mud with roofs of dry cotton stalks, and fires are always of frequent occurrence. As anyone who knows British and Colonial troops and the standard of discipline in Indian units, the suggestion that they would maltreat women is manifestly absurd.

Sir J. D. Rees: Does not the right hon. gentleman think that some express repudiation is necessary when these enemy slanders are repeated from these benches, even from the front bench opposite?

Official Guest: It hardly seems to be worthy of any expression of that kind.

Captain Ormsby Gore (C.U., Staff.) Is the right hon. gentleman aware that members of Parliament have been circulated by bodies in England giving the most manifestly lying reports of atrocities committed on Egyptian women by our troops, and will the Home Office take the necessary steps to start a prosecution against these people?

Captain Guest: I am fully aware of the circular referred to. The attention of the Home Secretary has been called to them.

Mr. Kennedy Jones (C.U., Hornsey): Does the right hon. gentleman know that the person issuing these circulars is resident in a London hotel, and will he take steps immediately to deport him?

Official Guest: That matter will be looked into as well.

Sir J. Butcher (C.U., York): Will the right hon. gentleman take steps to prevent the further circulation of these lying and scandalous pamphlets, reflecting on the honour of our troops?

Captain Guest: I will report that to the Home Secretary.

Mr. Kennedy Jones: Is not the thing to do to arrest the man at once? (Hear, hear.)

No answer was given.

C.P.R. FLIERS.

IDEAL PRAIRIE LANDINGS.

Mr. Grant Hall, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, commenting on the railway's application at Montreal for an air charter, said that the rapid progress in flying made it necessary for the Canadian Pacific to prepare to enter the field. Alluding to difficulties about landing spaces, he spoke enthusiastically of the facilities on the prairies, "where there are wide spaces with almost complete absence of the airman's real enemy, mist and fog, not wind. Here air travelling might be profitable."

The future of commercial air transport, Mr. Hall said, was bound up in the question of cost, but the directors' opinion was that with the engineering and other resources the Canadian Pacific commands, the company should be able to enter the field with confidence when the time was ripe.

A Committee of the Canadian House of Commons recommends that there should be no more hereditary titles in Canada, and that any already granted should cease with their present holders.

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greater guilt of bloodshed and infamy at the final settling of accounts.—*Daily Telegraph*.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The American community are "at home" to their friends this afternoon at the Hongkong Hotel between the hours of 4 and 8 p.m., where extensive arrangements have been made to meet the demands of the occasion. No formal invitations have been issued but the community extends a cordial invitation to all their friends to join with them in celebrating the national birthday.

The large dining room of the Hongkong Hotel on the first floor has been engaged for the afternoon and has been tastefully decorated by the Hotel management for the occasion. The band and orchestra of the Columbia Park Boys consisting of 44 pieces will furnish appropriate music on this occasion. This organization has with them a regular jazz band which may be expected to furnish enlivening music in abundance. A special effort has been made by the Committee in Charge of the arrangements to take care of the American children for that afternoon, and a special table and special refreshments for the little ones have been provided. Every endeavour has been made to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests, and a cordial invitation is extended to all the friends of the American community to be present on this occasion.

A rather radical departure from the usual custom has been made this year in having the "at home" arranged as an afternoon function as it was felt that the morning hours took people away from business when they could not spare the time. The afternoon in hours it is hoped will enable business people to get away from their offices without serious inconvenience and at the same time will make it possible for the ladies to be present as well.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

The Hongkong Hotel dining room presents a festive appearance. The entrance is festooned with the Stars and Stripes. Inside, colour prevails, and while the Stars and Stripes are noticeable everywhere, Union Jacks are added. Flags of all sizes and of every ally of Great Britain and America are hung with artistic effect, around the room.

AT THE CONSULATE.

Despite the inclement weather a reporter called at the American Consulate but the staff appeared to be on holiday. There was nobody there able to answer enquiries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SEXUALITY v. JUSTICE.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Dear Sir,—Now the "Tullock" case has been disposed of, I should like, through the medium of your valuable columns to express one or two views bearing on the case. In the first place, as a layman I certainly consider the case should have been tried by a jury of medical men, as it would seem to me that the defendant was without doubt suffering from a pronounced attack of Satyriasis. When the dead was committed, such being the case I do not think the jury which tried the case were competent to weigh the pros and cons of the matter. We further read, the prisoner was "palpably affected" even before his sentence was declared, and it would further seem from the *excerpts* sentence passed that the Chief Justice had as much in mind the fact that the defendant had transgressed the law, instead of being a guardian of it, and perhaps also the view that perjury had been committed. In fact his warning up to the jury is sufficient to give one such a belief.

Without holding any brief for the defendant, I should like the purport of this expression of opinion to be clearly understood, i.e. that the Legislative Council should at an early date bring in an ordinance that cases of such a nature will be put before a medical board or jury versed in matters of Sexology, and therefore competent to pass a verdict, or ruling for the guidance of the magistrate or judge who is trying the case, so that for the future, Justice may be done instead of the law being administered.

Perhaps some of your more erudite readers may have more interesting facts and information to place before your readers, bearing upon this subject, which, as true born hypocritical British subjects are prone to shelve, instead of thrashing out in the broad light of day, and that of public opinion.

Enclosing my card.—Yours faithfully,

SANDY McNAB.

Canton, July 8, 1919.

WAR TRADE BOARD.

The American Consul-General has received instructions from Washington indicating that the Department of State has taken over the personnel and duties of the War Trade Board of the United States.

It is also indicated that all control over the export of wheat and wheat flour has been transferred from the War Trade Board and vested in the United States Wheat Director.

INTERESTING HISTORIC PARALLEL.

BOLSHEVISM AND FRENCH REVOLUTION.

To read of the French Revolution is to read of Russia to-day to a degree which, a few years ago, would have seemed impossible. There was the same preparation by dissemination of revolutionary thought among ignorant and almost enslaved people. There was the same disappearance of the old fabric, almost without a struggle, when the people rose in their might. All were drunk as with new wine. Men rushed into office and began distributing orders which should bring freedom and plenty to the land. The leaders were inspired by the loftiest humanitarianism and the belief that entire freedom of thought was every man's right. Very soon disillusion came. The old regime had been overthrown but not the principles. Reactionaries worked against the Revolution unscrupulously and deceived the people. They must be put down. The enemies of the Revolution could not justly claim its benefits, but must be destroyed for the sake of the people at large. The Church, always the willing tool of the rulers, must be crushed, its properties confiscated, and its teachings proscribed. Above all, in both revolutions, we see the men whom the revolution suddenly raised to power assuming the right—under what seemed to them an imperative necessity—of retaining power by the most rigorous repression and the most dictatorial methods.

FOREIGN POWERS TREATING BOTH ALIKE.

Perhaps more remarkable than the similarities between the life-histories of the French and Russian revolutions is the similarity between the attitude of the foreign Powers at both crises. A much stranger parallel is found in the way in which Europe in 1919 regards Russia with very much the same eyes as Europe in 1795 regarded France. Even the preparation of the ground—was similar. Foreign observers in both periods had deplored the neglect of the people, the corrupt finance and increasing indebtedness, the magnificence of a Court and aristocracy whose wealth contrasted painfully with the wretchedness of the people who supplied it—and in both periods they had expressed a grim desire "to see these great lords skip." Yet when the revolution came, it was received very halfheartedly, and when it was seen that revolutions were indeed not made with rosewater, there was a general alarm. Neighbouring countries began to consider their own case, and to ask themselves:

"How shall it be with kingdoms and with kings. When whirlwinds of rebellion shape the world? How answer His dread question in that hour When this dumb terror shall reply to God."

After the silence of the centuries? A hundred and twenty years ago there was the same panic in every country that there is to-day lest strange and subversive doctrines should wreck society and civilisation. Statesmen lived then as they do now in a continual nightmare lest revolutionary principles overturn the Government; they ransacked the dictionary for terms of abuse of the revolutionists, and lied fervently regarding their aims and doings. The Bolshevists, as a matter of fact, though a hundred times more abused, compared very favourably with the Sansculottes. They have neither the noyades nor the guillotine to their account. It is true, Lenin has shown the hollowness of his pretences that the revolution was to create equality, for he has denied any voice in affairs to the aristocracy or the bourgeoisie. He has shown that it is merely a class struggle. He has even, according to interviews and proclamations which seem to be authentic, declared that reactionary newspapers must be ruthlessly suppressed. We might usefully remember, in estimating the criminality of his courses, that Admiral Kolchak is no more liberal towards the Press than Lenin, and that the Japanese at his bidding annihilate "Bolshevik" villages in a way that would horrify us if done to "Bourgeoisie" villages by Lenin's Chinese guards. We may also call to mind that though it is now a time when Bolshevism allowed newspapers to be as critical as they liked. But the class which had ruled Russia conspired to rule it again, and Lenin's choice seemed to him to lie between allowing it to do so or having the proletariat rule to the exclusion of its enemies.

THE USUAL STRONG MEASURES.

The parallel between revolutionary France and revolutionary Russia is completed by all countries attacking the new republic, and justifying their own denunciations by driving it to the excesses denounced—with added detail that they see a peculiar atrocity in revolutionists daring to take the strong measures which they adopt themselves as a matter of course. We see a modern instance of this in the dropping of bombs on

Amritsar and Kabul, with expressions of the highest satisfaction at the results, while exclamations of righteous horror greet the use by the Bolshevists of poison gas. It looks as though the end were approaching for the Bolshevists. The Allies have surrounded them and cut off supplies far more drastically than they did in the case of the Germans. For months after war began there were grave doubts as to the many goods which were not recognised contraband of war. No such doubts vex the Allies in dealing with the Bolshevists. To their country, ravaged by years of war and disorganised by revolution, every economic relief is preferred, and the nation (for the usurping Bolshevists are being starved into submission more relentlessly than was Germany without being guilty of the crimes of Germany and without threatening other countries except with pernicious doctrines. The greatest statesmen in Europe, Asia, and America are co-operating in this work, and against the weight of their authority for its necessity there is no appeal.

STUPID CRITICISM.

But what may in the interests of common sense be protested against is the flood of stupid criticism that the Bolshevists are only consuming the country's resources and have no constructive policy. The policy of Germany, and of France too, before the war, was not conspicuously constructive—except in the construction of armaments. They were budgeting bigger deficits yearly, and Britain showed a tendency to go the same way. Lenin's policy is one of the most constructive that has ever been seen on a large scale. It aims at the development of all resources by the State and the use of all wealth for the amelioration of the people. It would probably fail, and Lenin admits that it is necessary for the time being to seek the well-paid aid of capitalist experts. He has also acknowledged the necessity of granting concessions to foreign capitalists and of repaying the Russian foreign debt. But the Allies are too deeply involved in the Russian adventure now. Lenin, they allege, would not treat with them on their conditions when he had a chance and now they are determined not to give him another opportunity. The real fact, of course, is that while Lenin was willing to enter upon negotiations the anti-Bolshevik Governments absolutely refused to do so.

We have had more than our fill of stories of the ineptitude of the Bolshevists. They are described as resourceless and undisciplined, quarrelling among themselves—like the French revolutionists once again. Yet, with a wasted and blockaded country they have organised twelve armies with which to resist the advance of the enemies who are attacking them on every side. If they are the set of degenerates, bandits, and blackguards that they are officially described to be, they are officially described to be must admire the more their faithfulness to their leaders and the brave stand they are making in spite of increasing odds and diminishing resources. The ring is gradually closing round them. Kolchak has almost joined hands with Denikin on the one side and with the Archangel expedition on the other, yet they fight on undismayed, and we hear of victories almost as considerable as their defeats. "We are told one day that the Bolshevist soldiers refuse to fight and are being shot by their own leaders, and the next day it is confessed that the position on the Ural front is endangered by the number of desertions from the "democratic" army of Admiral Kolchak to the tyrannical regime of the Bolshevists. The anti-Bolshevik propagandists have given up the brave and patient, religious and mystical Russian—the "real Russian"—who opposed his unarmed body to the German artillery, in the faith that spirit was stronger than either, and they have discovered that drunkenness and degeneracy have produced a feeble people who need to be ruled with a strong hand (but not the strong hand of Lenin), and a set of spurious patriots whose sole aim is plunder and spoliation. The public is fed on this sort of thing by every official propagandist news agency throughout the world. As an antidote we might suggest the reading of history—in fact we have already suggested it. But even if it is a useless suggestion. Few even of our diplomats have an outlook which goes back through more than fifty years of European intrigue. More fashionable than antidotes to-day are homeopathic inoculations with a weakened virus. Anybody who can read a newspaper can read "Barnaby Rudge" and "Tale of Two Cities." They are books which dwell with a wealth of picturesque detail on the blackguardliness of revolutionaries, but nobody who reads them once again to-day can fail to have the edge taken off his official horror of the Bolshevists, and to reflect that when a country is afflicted with such ills it will recover all the more rapidly and completely for not being interfered with. One thing the Allies do not seem to have considered, and that is Russia, most devastated of all countries, has the power to recover most rapidly; and one thing they do not seem to have remembered is that Sansculottism, harassed on all sides, produced a Napoleon. Will Bolshevism do the same?—*Japan Chronicle*.

ROBERT DOLLAR ON U.S. SHIPPING.

There are some men who have the faculty of stating the facts of a seemingly complicated situation so clearly that he who may read. One such man is Mr. Robert Dollar, who recently made an analysis of the shipping situation which should be in the hands of everyone who is interested in shipping. Our more than usual interest in shipping is due to the fact that it is the lifeblood of every citizen of the United States.

Mr. Dollar, says, the *Scientific American*, by giving a diagram showing the percentage of American ships carried in American ships since the Republic was founded, from which we learn that in 1790 two-thirds of the shipping was carried in American ships, and that during the period of the presidential duties the percentage rose in 1795 to 80 percent, and in 1800 to 85 percent. The percentage dropped to 72.5 percent by 1850, and in 1860 to 60 percent, and then, due largely to the Civil War, it rose to 85 percent by 1870, and in 1880 to 87.5 percent, and in 1890 to 90 percent.

As to conditions on the Pacific Ocean, which Mr. Dollar is particularly familiar with, he tells us that in 1900 the American shipping on the Pacific was 85 percent, and in 1905 it was 87.5 percent, and in 1910 it was 90 percent, and in 1915 it was 92.5 percent, and in 1918 it was 95 percent.

Although it is well understood that the war has had the effect of increasing the shipping of the United States, it is not so well known that Mr. Dollar's figures show that the American shipping on the Pacific is now 95 percent, and in 1918 it was 92.5 percent, and in 1915 it was 90 percent, and in 1910 it was 87.5 percent, and in 1905 it was 85 percent, and in 1900 it was 82.5 percent.

Another question of importance referred to by Mr. Dollar is that of the movement of ships, regarding which he claims that there should be a change in our laws. He takes the standard of 8,000 tons deadweight, at the limit which is being built in such numbers for the Shipping Board, and compares them with his own statistics, the Robert Dollar, of which these ships are duplicates. The Robert Dollar, according to British measurements, is 3,420 net tons, but American ships of this size, he tells us, run on an average of 4,200 net tons, a difference of 800 tons. Now, since all port charges, including dry-docking, are measured on the net tonnage, the American ship is being taxed 25 percent more than the ships of any other nation. We agree with him that, since this difference is paid in foreign ports and to foreign nations, it is certainly the duty of Congress to let the country know why our ships are thus penalized under our laws.

Then, there is the matter of year inspections. Under American regulations, when these are made the ship must be free of cargo and the boilers, filled with cold water; therefore, during inspection, all handling of cargo must be suspended. With British ships there is no interference with work, since the inspection is done piece-meal and in such a way that the loading and unloading can go on. If the inspection cannot be completed, the vessel is allowed to proceed to the next port, where it is finished. Boiler inspection, moreover, requires a cold water hydrostatic pressure test and a half time the working steam pressure, which must be applied once a year. Mr. Dollar tells us, vessels the boiler and pipes and shortens the life of the boiler. No other nation tests for this, and yet there are no more explosions on foreign ships than on our own.

Furthermore, our engine room crews are larger and this experienced ship-owner says, "If it be true, as Secretary Redfish says, that Americans do more and better work than any others, why, on a 10,000-ton deadweight American steamer, does it take 30 per cent more men in the engine room than on a similar-sized steamer of any other nation?"

Then there is that clause of the Seamen's Bill which states that 75 per cent of the crew in each department shall understand any order the officers may give. It is intended to prevent carrying Chinese on the ships to meet the composition of the Japanese; but we are reminded that the Japanese are free to carry Japanese and Japanese officers, with the result that to-day Japan has full control of the commerce of the Pacific Ocean.

As regards the clause in the Seamen's Bill providing that the seaman can demand half of the wages he has earned at every port he goes to, Mr. Dollar tells us that it has done great harm to American ships, for

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

SINGAPORE, June 4.

Alor Gajah (\$1) ...	3.15	3.30
Amal, Malay (\$5) pd. ...	2.50	2.75
Ayer Hitam (\$5) ...	13.90	14.60
Ayer Kuning (\$1) ...	1.15	1.30
Ayer Molek (\$1) ...	2.35	2.45
Ayer Panas (\$5) ...	11.25	11.75
Batu Gajah (\$1) ...	5.15	5.50
Batu Gajah (\$5) ...	1.05	1.15
Batu Gajah (\$10) ...	13.75	14.50
Batu Lintang (\$10) ...	1.00	1.50
Batu Lintang (\$5) ...	0.60	0.70
Batu Lintang (\$1) ...	1.00	1.00
Batu Lintang (\$2) ...	2.00	2.50
Batu Lintang (\$4) ...	0.65	0.75
Batu Lintang (\$8) ...	1.00	1.10
Batu Lintang (\$16) ...	2.00	2.50
Batu Lintang (\$32) ...	4.00	4.75
Batu Lintang (\$64) ...	8.00	8.75
Batu Lintang (\$128) ...	16.00	17.50
Batu Lintang (\$256) ...	32.00	35.00
Batu Lintang (\$512) ...	64.00	70.00
Batu Lintang (\$1024) ...	128.00	140.00
Batu Lintang (\$2048) ...	256.00	280.00
Batu Lintang (\$4096) ...	512.00	560.00
Batu Lintang (\$8192) ...	1024.00	1120.00
Batu Lintang (\$16384) ...	2048.00	2240.00
Batu Lintang (\$32768) ...	4096.00	4480.00
Batu Lintang (\$65536) ...	8192.00	8960.00
Batu Lintang (\$131072) ...	16384.00	17920.00
Batu Lintang (\$262144) ...	32768.00	35840.00
Batu Lintang (\$524288) ...	65536.00	71680.00
Batu Lintang (\$1048576) ...	131072.00	143360.00
Batu Lintang (\$2097152) ...	262144.00	286720.00
Batu Lintang (\$4194304) ...	524288.00	573440.00
Batu Lintang (\$8388608) ...	1048576.00	1146880.00
Batu Lintang (\$16777216) ...	2097152.00	2293760.00
Batu Lintang (\$33554432) ...	4194304.00	4587520.00
Batu Lintang (\$67108864) ...	8388608.00	9175040.00
Batu Lintang (\$134217728) ...	16777216.00	18350080.00
Batu Lintang (\$268435456) ...	33554432.00	36700160.00
Batu Lintang (\$536870912) ...	67108864.00	73400320.00
Batu Lintang (\$1073741824) ...	134217728.00	146800640.00
Batu Lintang (\$2147483648) ...	268435456.00	293601280.00
Batu Lintang (\$4294967296) ...	536870912.00	587202560.00
Batu Lintang (\$8589934592) ...	1073741824.00	1174405120.00
Batu Lintang (\$17179872784) ...	2147483648.00	2348810240.00
Batu Lintang (\$34359745568) ...	4294967296.00	4697620480.00
Batu Lintang (\$68719491136) ...	8589934592.00	9395240960.00
Batu Lintang (\$137438982272) ...	17179872784.00	18790481920.00
Batu Lintang (\$274877964544) ...	34359745568.00	37580963840.00
Batu Lintang (\$549755929088) ...	68719491136.00	75161927680.00
Batu Lintang (\$1099511858176) ...	137438982272.00	150323855360.00
Batu Lintang (\$2199023716352) ...	274877964544.00	300647710720.00
Batu Lintang (\$4398047432704) ...	549755929088.00	601295421440.00
Batu Lintang (\$8796094865408) ...	1099511858176.00	1202590842880.00
Batu Lintang (\$17592189730816) ...	2199023716352.00	2405181685760.00
Batu Lintang (\$35184379461632) ...	4398047432704.00	4810363371520.00
Batu Lintang (\$70368758923264) ...	8796094865408.00	9620726743040.00
Batu Lintang (\$140737517846528) ...	17592189730816.00	19241453486080.00
Batu Lintang (\$281475035693056) ...	35184379461632.00	38482906972160.00
Batu Lintang (\$562950071386112) ...	70368758923264.00	76965813944320.00
Batu Lintang (\$1125900142772224) ...	140737517846528.00	153931627888640.00
Batu Lintang (\$2251800285544448) ...	281475035693056.00	307863255777280.00
Batu Lintang (\$4503600571088896) ...	562950071386112.00	615726511554560.00
Batu Lintang (\$9007201142177792) ...	1125900142772224.00	1231453023109120.00
Batu Lintang (\$18014402284355584) ...	2251800285544448.00	2462906046218240.00
Batu Lintang (\$36028804568711168) ...	4503600571088896.00	4925812092436480.00
Batu Lintang (\$72057609137422336) ...	9007201142177792.00	9851624184872960.00
Batu Lintang (\$144115218274844672) ...	18014402284355584.00	19703248369745920.00
Batu Lintang (\$288230436549689344) ...	36028804568711168.00	39406496739491840.00
Batu Lintang (\$576460873099378688) ...	72057609137422336.00	78812993478983680.00
Batu Lintang (\$1152921746198757376) ...	144115218274844672.00	157625986957967360.00
Batu Lintang (\$2305843492397514752) ...	288230436549689344.00	315251973915934720.00
Batu Lintang (\$4611686984795029504) ...	576460873099378688.00	630503947831869440.00
Batu Lintang (\$9223373969590059008) ...	1152921746198757376.00	1261007895663738880.00
Batu Lintang (\$18446747939180118016) ...	2305843492397514752.00	2522015791327477760.00
Batu Lintang (\$36893495878360236032) ...	4611686984795029504.00	5044031582654955520.00
Batu Lintang (\$73786991756720472064) ...	9223373969590059008.00	10088063165309911040.00
Batu Lintang (\$147573983513440944128) ...	18446747939180118016.00	20176126330619822080.00
Batu Lintang (\$295147967026881888256) ...	36893495878360236032.00	40352252661239644160.00
Batu Lintang (\$590295934053763776512) ...	73786991756720472064.00	80704505322479288320.00
Batu Lintang (\$1180591868107527553024) ...	147573983513440944128.00	161409010644958576640.00
Batu Lintang (\$2361183736215055106048) ...	295147967026881888256.00	322818021289917153280.00
Batu Lintang (\$4722367472430110212096) ...	590295934053763776512.00	645636042579834306560.00
Batu Lintang (\$9444734944860220424192) ...	1180591868107527553024.00	1291272085159668613120.00
Batu Lintang (\$18889469889720440848384) ...	2361183736215055106048.00	2582544170319337226240.00
Batu Lintang (\$37778939779440881696768) ...	4722367472430110212096.00	5165088340638674452480.00
Batu Lintang (\$75557879558881763393536) ...	9444734944860220424192.00	10330176681277348904960.00
Batu Lintang (\$151115759117763526787072) ...	18889469889720440848384.00	20660353362554697809920.00
Batu Lintang (\$302231518235527053574144) ...	37778939779440881696768.00	41320706725109395619840.00
Batu Lintang (\$604463036471054107148288) ...	75557879558881763393536.00	82641413450218791239680.00
Batu Lintang (\$1208926072942108214296576) ...	151115759117763526787072.00	165282826900437582479360.00
Batu Lintang (\$2417852145884216428593152) ...	302231518235527053574144.00	330565653800875164958720.00
Batu Lintang (\$4835704291768432857186304) ...	604463036471054107148288.00	661131307601750329917440.00
Batu Lintang (\$9671408583536865714372608) ...	1208926072942108214296576.00	1322262615203500659834880.00
Batu Lintang (\$19342817167073731428745216) ...	2417852145884216428593152.00	2644525230407001319669760.00
Batu Lintang (\$38685634334147462857490432) ...	4835704291768432857186304.00	5289050460814002639339520.00
Batu Lintang (\$77371268668294925714980864) ...	9671408583536865714372608.00	10578100921628005278679040.00
Batu Lintang (\$154742537336589851429961728) ...	19342817167073731428745216.00	21156201843256010557358080.00
Batu Lintang (\$309485074673179702859923456) ...	38685634334147462857490432.00	42312403686512021114716160.00
Batu Lintang (\$618970149346359405719846912) ...	77371268668294925714980864.00	84624807373024042229432320.00
Batu Lintang (\$1237940298692718811439693824) ...	154742537336589851429961728.00	169249614746048084458864640.00
Batu Lintang (\$2475880597385437622879387648) ...	309485074673179702859923456.00	338499229492096168917729280.00
Batu Lintang (\$4951761194770875245758775296) ...	618970149346359405719846912.00	676998458984192337835458560.00
Batu Lintang (\$9903522389541750491517550592) ...	1237940298692718811439693824.00	1353996917968384675670917120.00
Batu Lintang (\$19807044779083500983035101184) ...	2475880597385437622879387648.00	2707993835936769351341834240.00
Batu Lintang (\$39614089558167001966070202368) ...	4951761194770875245758775296.00	5415987671873538702683668480.00
Batu Lintang (\$79228179116334003932140404736) ...	9903522389541750491517550592.00	10831975343747077405367336960.00
Batu Lintang (\$158456358232668007864280809472) ...	19807044779083500983035101184.00	21663950687494154810734673920.00
Batu Lintang (\$316912716465336015728561618944) ...	39614089558167001966070202368.00	43327901374988309621469347840.00
Batu Lintang (\$633825432930672031457123237888) ...	79228179116334003932140404736.00	86655802749976619242938695680.00
Batu Lintang (\$1267650865861344062914246475776) ...	158456358232668007864280809472.00	173311605499953238485877391360.00
Batu Lintang (\$2535301731722688125828492951552) ...	316912716465336015728561618944.00	346623210999906476971754782720.00
Batu Lintang (\$5070603463445376251656985903104) ...	633825432930672031457123237888.00	69324642199981295394350956062080.00
Batu Lintang (\$10141206926890752503313971806208) ...	1267650865861344062914246475776.00	138649284399962590788701912124160.00
Batu Lintang (\$20282413853781505006627943612416) ...	2535301731722688125828492951552.00	277298568799925181577403824248320.00
Batu Lintang (\$40564827707563010013255887224832) ...	5070603463445376251656985903104.00	554597137599850363154807648496640.00
Batu Lintang (\$81129655415126020026511774449664) ...	10141206926890752503313971806208.00	1109194275199700726309615296993280.00
Batu Lintang (\$162259310830252040053023548999328) ...	20282413853781505006627943612416.00	2218388450399401452619230593986560.00
Batu Lintang (\$324518621660504080106047097998656) ...	40564827707563010013255887224832.00	4436776900798802905238461187973120.00
Batu Lintang (\$649037243321008160212094195997312) ...	81129655415126020026511774449664.00	8873553801597605810476922375946240.00
Batu Lintang (\$1298074486642016324241888391994624) ...	162259310830252040053023548999328.00	17747107603195211620953844751892480.00
Batu Lintang (\$2596148973284032648483776783989248) ...	324518621660504080106047097998656.00	35494215206390423241907689503784960.00
Batu Lintang (\$5192297946568065296967553567978496) ...	649037243321008160212094195997312.00	70988430412780846483815379007569920.00
Batu Lintang (\$10384595893136130593935107135957984) ...	1298074486642016324241888391994624.00	141976860825561691877630758015139840.00
Batu Lintang (\$20769191786272261187870214271915968) ...	2596148973284032648483776783989248.00	283953721651123383755261516030279360.00
Batu Lintang (\$41538383572544522375740428543831936) ...	5192297946568065296967553567978496.00	567907443302246767510523032060558720.00
Batu Lintang (\$83076767145089044751480857087663872) ...	10384595893136130593935107135957984.00	1135814886604493535021046064121117440.00
Batu Lintang (\$166153534290178089502961714175327744) ...	20769191786272261187870214271915968.00	2271629773208987070042092128242234880.00
Batu Lintang (\$332307068580356179005923428350655488) ...	41538383572544522375740428543831936.00	454325954641791447008418425648517760.00
Batu Lintang (\$66461413716071235801184885670131136) ...	83076767145089044751480857087663872.00	908651909283582896017697712137035520.00
Batu Lintang (\$132922827432142471602369771340262272) ...	166153534290178089502961714175327744.00	1817303818567165792035395424274071040.00
Batu Lintang (\$265845654864284943204739542680524544) ...	332307068580356179005923428350655488.00	3634607637134331584070790848548142080.00
Batu Lintang (\$531691309728569886409479085361049088) ...	66461413716071235801184885670131136.00	7269215274268663168141581697096284160.00
Batu Lintang (\$1063382619457139772818958170722098176) ...	132922827432142471602369771340262272.00	14538430548537326336283163384192568320.00
Batu Lintang (\$2126765238914279545637916341444196352) ...	265845654864284943204739542680524544.00	29076861097074652672566326768385136640.00
Batu Lintang (\$4253530477828559091275832682888392704) ...	531691309728569886409479085361049088.00	58153722194149305345132653536770273280.00
Batu Lintang (\$8507060955657118182551665365776785408) ...	1063382619457139772818958170722098176.00	116307444388298610690265307073540546560.00
Batu Lintang (\$17014121911314236365103330731553570816) ...	2126765238914279545637916341444196352.00	232614888776597221380530614147081093120.00
Batu Lintang (\$34028243822628472730206661463107141632) ...	4253530477828559091275832682888392704.00	465229777553194442761061228294162186240.00
Batu Lintang (\$68056487645256945460413322926214283264) ...	8507060955657118182551665365776785408.00	930459555106388885522122456588324372480.00
Batu Lintang (\$136112975290513890920826645852428565504) ...	17014121911314236365103330731553570816.00	186091911021277777104424491317664874480.00
Batu Lintang (\$272225950581027781841653291704857131008) ...	34028243822628472730206661463107141632.00	372183822042555554208848982635329748960.00
Batu Lintang (\$544451901162055563683306583409714262016) ...	68056487645256945460413322926214283264.00	74

ENTERTAINMENTS

The s.s. WEST MUNCH, due here from Shanghai via Manila on or about July 6.
The s.s. JACOV, leaves Shanghai July 3, due here July 8 and leaves for London via Rangoon July 10.
The s.s. TIDEHUS, leaves Shanghai July 15 due here July 20 and leaves for London via Singapore.
The s.s. TAMPA MARU, left Shanghai June 31 and is due here July 3.
The s.s. ROKU MARU, left Shanghai June 29 and is due here July 3.
The s.s. EMBRE 2 OF RY TA, left Manila July 2 and is due here via Manila July 3.

July 12 and is due here via	Capt.
Shanghai and Manila August 11.	Mrs. E.
No. 3. FUSHIMA MARU, leaves	Mrs. C.
August 8 and is due here via	Mrs. E.
Shanghai and Manila Sept. 6.	Mrs. E.
No. 4. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,	Mrs. E.
leaves June 29 and is due here via	Mrs. E.
Shanghai and Manila July 17.	Mrs. E.
No. 5. EMPRESS OF ASIA, leaves	Mrs. E.
June 29 and is due here via	Mrs. E.
Shanghai and Manila July 17.	Mrs. E.
No. 6. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,	Mrs. E.
leaves July 24 and is due	Mrs. E.
here via Shanghai and Manila	Mrs. E.
Aug. 14.	Mrs. E.
No. 7. MONTAGALY, leaves Van-	Mrs. E.
couver July 18, and is due here via	Mrs. E.
Shanghai August 14.	Mrs. E.

Mr. and Mrs F. Adams	E. Mr J. J. H. averydroze
Mr. and Mrs G. G. Baker	M. H. du F. Hutch C. son
Mr. T. G. Brown	Mr and Mrs H. Kewley
Mr E. G. Atwell	Mr. G. M. Lamb
S. R. Baisevan	Mr and Mrs G. P. Lammert & child
Mr G. H. Baldwin	Mr E. G. Lammert
Mr G. W. Barton	Mr J. de B. Lancaster
Mr Perry Beattie	Mr William Beattie D. McMurray
Mr C. B. Beattie	Mr J. C. Findlay Miller
Mr and Mrs D. E. Blair	Mr and Mrs M. J. Blair
Mr G. H. Blaker	Mr and Mrs H. L. Blaker
Mr B. Bowrey	Mr T. L. Perkins
Mr P. B. Brett	Lt.-Col. and Mrs Thurstall
Mr and Mrs C. Brown	Mr and Mrs Milger
Mr and Mrs M. Bugee	Mr E. A. Nam
Mr R. A. Bunde	Mrs R. S. Ritchie
Mr W. E. Butler	Mr W. E. Roberts
Mr J. Y. C. Butcher	Mr B. Robertson
Mr A. Burton	Mr J. Y. C. Butcher
Mr and Mrs J. C. Cechrane	Mr and Mrs J. Murray
Mr A. C. Conrad	Mr J. Scott
Mr J. H. C. Coles	Mr A. Findlay-Smith
Mr J. R. C. Coles	Mr and Mrs J. W. Findlay
Mr J. C. Coomes	Mr and Mrs J. W. Findlay
Mr J. C. Coomes	Mr and Mrs J. W. Findlay
Mr J. C. Coomes	Mr and Mrs J. W. Findlay

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glowing headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies.

For sale By All Chemists and Store-

South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi. Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per SADO MARU. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters

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WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble under control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble under control, and perhaps save a life. At least a doctor's bill. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.